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Far left: Officer of 1688, recreated for the Museum by the History Re-enactment Workshop.

Left Life-size model of a British Tommy of 1918 by Gerry Embleton's 'Time Machine' Now ou display in the Museum's 'Flanders to the Falklands' Gallery

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# MILITARY ILLUSTRATED

☐ PAST & PRESENT ☐

No. 21

ISSN 0268-8328

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1989

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Our cover illustration shows members of the 42th Regionem of Linut, recreated as burt George, Niagara, Ontario — see attirle, p.10. (Canadian Parks Service, photo conteesy Paul Forner)

Published bi-monthly by WANDROW & GREENE LTD 5 GERRARD STRLET LINDON WIV 71J, ENGLAND (n.) (11-287-4570)

Sobseription and strall order address: MILITARY ILLUST RATED TO SEVEN SISTERS RD TONION N4 3NS, ENGLAND (at 01-203-733)

Advertising: Valene Scott 23 Stafford Road, Petersfield, Hants, GU32 2JF (tdl. (1730-63976)

Prodoction: Kelst Prior [Endham) Ltd., 14 Chestour Way, Felthambrook, Feltham, Middlesex TW137DP

Typesetting: Ynrk House Typographtr Ynrk Avenne, Hanwell, Lundon W7 3HY

Catour reproduction: Hyway Pinning Services Ltd., 19-27 Mullien y Business Genne, Queber Way, Sourry Quays, London SE16 H B

Pelioted in Great Benjam by Pennington, 19-27 Mulberty Business Centre, Durbre Way, Sintry Quays, Condon SE for H.B.

#### Editor: MARTIN WINDROW

Editorial design by Victor Shireve

UK newsagem distribution: AGB Impress 22 Fatringdon Lane, London ECTR 3AU [tel. 01-253-3456]

UK hobby & book trade: Photobooks Information Services, 7 Colwall Station Industrial Estate, Malverti, Wircs, WR13 6RN (td. 0684-40825)

USA hobby trade: Bill Dean Books Ltd., 131-35 31st Avenue, Linden Hill, NY 11354

Canada: Vanwell Publishing Ltd., I Northing Cres., PO Box 2134, Sm. B, St. Catharines, Ontario, 1,2M 6P5

Feance & Belglum: Humine & Collections, 19 Avenue de la Republique, 75011 Pans (nf. 47-0-30-79) Pirec. 32fr., year's subscription [80fr. (France), 200fr. (other EEC)

пату: "Turiostona, PO Box 395, 43100 Parina Piree: 16,750; year's subscription [,40,000

Publisher's subscription rates: UK, \$16; inher European, \$20 or local equivalent; USA & other non-European, by Airspred, US \$40 or \$ strelling equivalent; all tates, 6 issues.

### **EDITORIAL**

Wr welcome to this issue Bill Horan, the respected California-based military modeller. Bill, 31, lers been interested in Victorian military history since a rip to Sonth Africa in 1978; a long-time uriniatrite-painter, he has been creating his own 54mm figures for the past four years. His credits include Best of Show at the MFCA and Chicago shows and at Emornilitaire 1988; he is all MFCA Graird Master, Cfricago medallisi, aird co-fininder of the Sontherir California Area Military Miniature Society. We are delighted to include his article on his striking Cape Frontier Wars series in one ocersional coverage of lending military ministrarists.

#### Errata

In 'Mt' No. 19, taption p.34, we incorrectly identified the 'L' Banery gons as 18pdrs.; they are, of course, 13pdrs. On p.26, 'Mt' No.20, f/n 2, far '1889' read '1989'.

#### WarPac Notes

A most interesting invasicitier, prepared by experienced Sovier Bloc researchers and specialists, is to be published bi-mornlyly from August, initially or 16 pages. It concentrates on geniticely up-tu-date information in tactics, weapons, mit organisations, uniforms and insignia, persu-



Bill Horan

nalities, etc. The level of information is impressive; these trotes are aimed mainly at armed forces and intelligence personal. We like the relatively low priority given to 'high tech' hardwere, and the gruninely 'retical' level of the information assembled by the futurer service personnel behind this enterprising affort. An annual subscription costs the equivalent of US \$27.95 in the UK, and \$17.95 in the USA; contact Directed Sindies Institute, PO Brix 10296, Houston, TX 77206-0296, USA.

#### Readership survey

The response to our questionnaire of a few months ago was mour rhable. Thisse who indensarid such things tell us that to get 6% replies, when imprid reply envelope was included, is astonishing. Same of the figures which we recorded spen worth share-

ing with you. Unsurprisingly, 98% of you are male, but we are surprised and ilelighted that 2% are female. The largest age group is lietween 25 and 44 years rild; a total of about 50% of the sample. Some 12% are current, and 40% former members of the armed services. No less than 68% completed higher education and hald degrees or equivalent are lifecations.

As for the preferences indicated, the popularity of periods, in descending moder, is as follows: Wirrld War I (55%), World War II (50%), 19th C. (46%), Napoleonic (44%), 19th/20th C. colonial (37%), post-1945 (34%), ancient and medieval (25% each), 'pike-and-shrot' and Brit C. (20% earh), and Renaissance (13%). Thank you, once again, for trking the trouble; your efforts are genninely helpful.

#### World War II Infantry Veteraus

We would be grateful in Irea from any British veterans of infantry mits, 1939-45, all fronts and all dates, who think they can help us prepare future arricles. What we ared are your memories of what was arrivally with strapped rul, and carried in the front lines.

The inflirial million issue is well known; but haudion preriice in the display of cap hadge rolumed backings, shoulder strap slides, land sleeve flashes specific to units rather than formations is a muturingsly indocumented field.

Any clear memories of 'tribal practices', swith units, dates, campaigns, and backed if necessary by plintos of sketches, swould be very valuable to its.

Again, the offirial arrangement of webbing, and the offirial contents of preks and ponelies, is on recard; but plutos shown that equipment was often re-arranged, for comfort or to take some inforeseen load; and anecdotrs infeer hinr that the contents of the equipment, and personal items were showed in many imm-standard places.

We are interrated, 100, in NCOs and sub-fleens at platons and company level. What special items did they require or receive, and linue? What else iliffered, between their fighting kit and their of their nurn?

Anything, linwover surall, which helps us to reconstruct the actual appearance and carried 'belongings' of the front line infarityman will be rif value. If you, mr a relative or family friend, ern help in this research, please write to the Editor at the Gerrard St. address, marking your envelope 'WW2 Infantry Kit. Depending upon the response, we cannet primitise in reply tir all letters; hut please be sure to write your marre and addiess clearly, for air acknowledgrinent. And please be sure to include details of the relevant muit, dere and place, if you mentories refri tir a partirular mit mi campaign. Thruk you, in advence.

There is a well-knirwn rliserse among collectors of all kirds which is probably by a described as 'auction fever'. It can strike in the most suprising ricconstances, and is more common among collectors, since most dealers are more level-headed and larve a built-in immonry. The disease manifests itself by encorraging buyers to bid well almost the usual prices, and scens to be particularly virulent at house sales.

There was a recent outbreak in hure when Sothebys held a linuse sale of the contents of Thorseby Hall in Notis. There was rii ritringt by English Heritage to stop the sale of some of the aims and acurone, which they said were fixtures and part of the Victorian house, but the claim was nnt suppurred. Many of the lots were fridy militarry Asiatic arms, bruthere was also a number of good quality pieces. Auction fever secured rn break unit over some of the pieces such as three cumposite arutours, prostly of 19th century migin. This did nor prevent huyers pushing the prires well above the estimates, reaching figures which most dealers thirright were frighter their thirse which world have prevailed in a Lordon sale: £15,000, £12,000 and \$6,500. Two fine niail coars realised £2,300 riml £1,850 while twir 16th century mail sleeves made £1,900. Armoni and helmers of the 17th centriry sold at around their risurl prices: three-har frelmets at £400-650, and r critassier's cluse helm at £1,050.

There was a ruir of muskers and hayonets made by Kimbley which

### THE AUCTION SCENE

lind hern privately purchased for the Thorrsby Volunteers of the early 19th century. They were offered on a group hasts' or as individual lors, and the first musket offered some ran to an amazing £1,650, but from then our they were selling at £750—800 early. A number of camour were irrelated in the sale and these also realised good prices, such as £6,500 for a Spanish rannum dated 1741. The market for 18th/19th country bayonets must be flourishing, for three separate lots of 47 hayonets each sold for £1,550, £1,700 and £1,700.

There were a few Japanese swords in the sale which did well, but for top-quality pieces the Soffreby sale in June was the place, and a line Aikuchi trlade of the highest quality made \$23,000. A single tsuha, sword gnard, of the 19th remury realised \$3,400.

Oir 16 June Christins of South Kensington held an interesting sale of militaria with a gond mixture of irents. A Brure Bairnsfather critom showing his faurons World War I 'Old Bill' marching alongside a World War II Bren gun carrier realised £600. The anti-Hirohito feeling which meritiested itself recently seemed nor to affect the collector, for a cane presented by him to a British corporal in 1921 sold for £550. One very mustial item offered was an inflarable lorry used thiring World War II to deceive aerial reconnai-

sance, and this fetched \$500. It is in he hipper that the proclaser had either a strong pair of lings or a girod primp! There was a girod selection of military freeddress, and a furge rap of the Worrestershire Regiment sold for \$220 while r Glengarry of the same regiment went for \$25. A Bavarian entillery officer's pickelhouder of good quality feithed \$450, and a fine techapka of \$220 km (Prince of Wales's Royrl) Lancers crimplete with planne sold for \$1,800.

There was a collection of British errory cap and order badges said in eight lots, of which the first was a glazed collection of some 350 badges. This realised £2,300, and the other smaller groups made £50 to £900.

This sale saw the highest price believed ever paul for a complete miffernic in the UK — a full dress miffern of air officer in the Queen's

An Angshirg gilt bringe poinder flask, c.1570, achieved a world record price for poinder flasks—£30,800—at Sothehy's, Lombon, on 6 July. In the form of a stag horn, it is finely cast and chisrifed with stenes of Roman soldiers sterming a castle, and a male portrait (Sotheby's)

Owir Oxfiredshire Hussars, reprietelly once the uniform of Winston Churchill, who served in the regiment in the early years of the century and who was made Homerary Colonel in 1927. The tuniform, consisting of heart prepared or planned lenshy, a silver-flapped pourle and securit slings, was secured for \$15,950 by the Grande Armer Moseum of New York. The importance of personal



association was underlined by the modest prices realised by some other uniforms, as instanced by an extrasive ser of an RAF Group Captain's uniform which sold for a mere £110. Another ministral item was one lot of two silk barners of the Knights of Srint Patrick dating from the early 19th century, which sold for £1,200 — well above the estimate. It is ministral items such as these that the anctioneers find so difficult to estimate, for so few, if any, have been previously sold that there is no guideline.

Phillips' sale of militaria on 29 Junnhard some unique pieces which swere part of the personal property of Benith Mussolini. A group of Iris personal barlges, seven in all, sold for well over three times the estimate and realised £5,200, while some of bis party cards sold for £6,200. Perhaps thus surprising was the price of £44,000 fire his dress fez when as First Humorary Consult of the MVSN ---- at recent for any utilitary headdress.

Gorgets, the last traces of full armour surviving into the 19th rentury, were well represented and a rare French Revolutionary example with appropriate patriotic legends realised \$800.

Phillips seem to frave established the practice of bolding organizational arms and armony sales in Edinburgh. which they did on 6 July with a good sprinkling of items of perticular Scottish irrerest, Silver-munifed dirks were selling at armini £550 and £720, but an early 18th emitting example with the blade braring the name of Andrea Perara sirld for £1,400. (This name was placed on a large munter of blades which almost rertainly never erme from his workshop, the name being added in give the weapoir a spurious quality.) A scarce hallock rlagger - the fastirlions Victorians called them 'kidney' daggers - seem well above its estimare and made \$2,200,

Frederick Wilkinson

## ON THE SCREEN

Video Releases to Rent;
'Platoon Leader'
(Pathe Video

(Pathe Video: 18) 'Eye of the Eagle II'

(RCA/Columbia: 18) 'Shooter' (CIC: 15)

'Vietnam War Story'
(Collins Home Video: 15)
'War Story' (Odyssey Video: 15)

The recent spate of Vietnam War movies has inevirably resulted in the appearance of more intended in entulate their sucress; punters must be rareful to distinguish films of serions intent from mere exploitation. Platoon Leader (1988) falls surrie where hetween the two extremes. Its title was obviously plrosen to easir in on Oliver Stone's movie and, although shown thratrically in the USA, it has been released directly muro vidro in this rudnity. It tells the story of a platoon in the 173rd Airborne Bde. ("The Herd") whirlr is assigned to a small firehase which guards a frirmlly Victororese village. The inexperienced Lientenant Jeff Kiright (Michael Dintikoft) is Hown in to take confinant frum a predeceessir wirn suffered from paranoia. With hrlp from veterar Sgt. Michael McNamara (Rubert E Lynns), he restures disripline and improves the ruitpost's defences. Patrols are sent uni to discover the intentions of the Viet Ching, who are massing for fullscale attack.

This plur has firrured the basis of several cavalry Westerns, and thus gives a distinct sense of deja on. Michael Dudikoff plays the head rule with conviction, but otherwise characterisations remain superfirial. With air emphasis one a series of rapidly escalating action sequences, it runnes as no surprise to learn that the director Armo Nurris has previously director Armo Nurris has previously directors.

ected his heather Chuck in the most recent of the Missing in Action movies. Cheap production feelinies resulted in the film being made in South Africa.

Eye of the Eagle II is a typical cheap exploitation film. It starts promisingly enough with new recruit Privaic Anthony Glenn of Delia Company, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmohile) arriving in Viennam after 'boot eamp', His first patrol ends in disaster; the searching of a village leads to some shouting and the destruction of one of the two Irelicopters. The other pilot takes off in panie, leaving Glenn and four orbers stranded in hostile rountry. This securio rould have provided the basis for an interesting tilur. Unfortunately, the script writers rlinse to kill off Iris four contrades quickly, leaving Glenn alone to be saved by a Vietnamese girl who leads hinr back to base. Later, Clenn learns she had been dringged and forced in wirth for a vice gang. He resolves in resent her and expuse Maj. Sorrusitu (Airdy Wond) svlrp Iras been responsible. The film quickly degenerates intri a series of shoor-outs whose nubelievability is surpassed only by Orrigandium.

American relevision has also produend its riwir dramas abirur the wrr. soure of which lrave yet to be broadrast in this country. Gary Nelsini's Shinter (1988), Irased on a mixel by David Hrung Kennerly, conferrus a phonogeneralist called Man Thompson (Jeffrey Norrlling) who works for the International Press Bureau in Saigon. He and his rullergues rriver different aspects of the war; Matt's main assignment is in follow the fortrures infla particular company which is sering considerable action. He invents a firtitions colleague in order to divert the extra pay to a Saigoir orphanage, while striving in realise his ambition of taking the pirture which will win him international recognition. The film is sharply scripted, hencins from location filming in Thailand, and has an underlying vein of cynical humans which lifts it well above average of its kind.

Two Home Box Office productions have also been released on videa. Both eousist of three short stories, each about half an hour in length, which deal with different aspects of the war, 'The reisodes in Virtuani Hir Story (1987) are all based on 'real-life accounts of ordinary soldiers who served in Virtuani'. The first, called The Pass , is about three GIs ishose visit to a brotled leads to an imexpeered encountrer with the Viet Cong. In The Mine, a GI steps on a pressure-release urine while crossing a paddy-field; runvirred that dearli is imminent, he reveals the guilt he feels over the draft of sourcemerrades in a previous incident. Home concerns wounded veterries in a frospital in Anterica attempting to come to terms with their disabilities,

In the similarly titled Har Story (1988), An Old Chost Walks the West is abitut an idealistic private whose attempts to win the hearts and minds' of sourc villagers result in rragedy, In Durk to Daton a new Marinr recrnit goes on the town with two friends on the eye of his departure for Vietnam, and is forced to justify frimself by a drimken harman wielding a gun, In The Fragging, a group of Gls plot in neurder zu officer whom they feel is responsible for many needless casualties. Birth these prinductions are well scripted and arred, and effectively make their points within recourse in pyroicelmins.

Steplren J. Greenfrill

## CLASSIFIED

Classified advertisements should be melled, WITH PAYMENT (see refee below), ro MILITARY ILLUSTRATED (CLASSIFIEDS), 169 Saven Sisters Rd., London N4 3NS. Write or type your advertisement in BLOCK LETTERS, making sure you include your name and address; and make clear whether it is a 'want' or 'for sala' notice.

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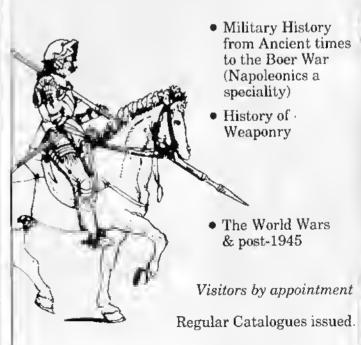


By popular demand, we are making available these early issues in a laminated hardback case-binding. We regret that the enormous demand for Nos.1 to 4 has precluded their issue as a hardback; but we intend to make all issues from No.5 onwards available in this format over the coming months.

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# Redcoat:

## The Regimental Coat of the British Infantryman, c 1808-15 (2)

#### G. A. STEPPLER

The first part of this serial article ('MI' No.20, p.20) described the process by which the rank and file of the British infantry of the Napoleonic period received their regimental coats; and described and illustrated a number of surviving examples. This part, illustrated with further examples of surviving coats, describes the evolution of the short regimental coat from the last quarter of the 18th century; the physical details of its construction; and the fitting of the individual soldiers' coats. A basic cutting pattern based on two surviving coats is also included.

espite its popular association with the early 19th century, the short regimental coat had in fact been very British familiar to the infantry of the 18th century. On account of the plaid, the jacket was always a part of the dress of Highland regiments; while the wars in North America had seen a general resort to clipped cost tails and cropped hats changes which were made for convenience, or on occasion of necessity to make clothing last longer than originally intended. At the official creation of light companies in 1770-71, the light infantryman was put into a jacket (with lapels); but on service he also did duty in his red waistcoat, sleeved with the arms from his proper regimentals - a fashion used in rhe American Revolutionary War and again in the West Indies in the 1790s. Even in peacetime, as a matter of 'interior occanomy', some

Light infantryman, 6th Regiment of Foot, 1778. (Facsimile of a sketch by P. J. de Loutherbourg in the Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection). From their official creation the Light companies were short, lapelled jackets, turned hask from the front edges only. Of par-Licular interest are the fullness of the pliats, and the presince of a small friangle of lace in the small of the back between the hip buttons - the latter became a standard feature on the shortened regimental coat of the early 19th century. Also of note is the wrinkling of the cloth at the back of the sleeve head.

regiments extended the useful life of old coats by cutting them down into jackets; and at times individual regiments and their clothiers went even further. In 1775 the 62nd Regiment of Foot was inspected in Ireland in 'coats cut so short' that the reviewing general felt obliged to 'call them jackets<sup>(1)</sup>'.



The 18th century experience had been confined to temporary expediency and to particular regiments; but in 1790 it was decided to furnish all regiments destined for service in the East Indies with 'A Short jacket instead of a coar'; and the following year recmits in training at Chatham were ordered to be clothed in a red jacket. The Chatham recruits, if they did not receive the usual regimental cost from their colonel, were to be supplied instead with 'one red jacket with sleeves (which is to button as a waistcoat, and to be made large enough to admit a waistcoat to be worn under it); having a regimental button for the sake of distinction, and also a collar, enffs, and shoulder straps, of the colour of the facings of the Regiment . . . '(2). The Chatham recruits' dress and that for the East Indies were immediate ancestors of the short regimental coat which was shortly to emerge as the dress of the whole of the army's infantry.

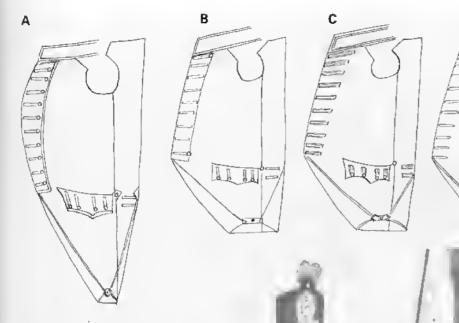
Not until 1796, however, did the army's regimental coat proper begin its transformation into the much shortened coat associated with Wellington's Peninsular campaigns and the battle of Waterloo, For most of the 18th century the soldier's coat had lapels; and although from c.1760 his coat became decidedly less voluminous, until about 1780 its lapels were still capable of being huitoned across the breast, affording the soldier a degree of warmth in cold weather. Subsequently, however, this facility disappeared, as the quantity of cloth used in his cost was reduced, and the lower portions of the lapels were increasingly made to part company, exposing to view a much greater expanse of waistcoat. Finally, in 1796, this trend was reversed when the soldier's coar was ordered to be made so as either to button over occasionally; or to clasp close with hooks and

eyes, all the way down to the bottom of the lape (3).

In order to accomodate the new changes without the expense of more cloth than was used previously, the skirts of the coat were shortened. Lapels, reaching down to the waist, were retained: but in 1797 they were ordered to be removed, the loops of worsted lace which had once adorned them being now sewn directly onto the body of the cost, while a single row of buttons enabled the coat to close centrally down the front. By 1800 the skirts had been further trimmed, loosing material from the centre vent at the rear, and were to be 'turned back' from the front edges only. Subsequently this new, shortened regimental coat was further docked. The front waist was and raised. cycntually squared by curting back the skirts from the front of the cont in order to give it fashionable 'cut-in' skirts.

#### **MATERIALS**

The soldier's regimental coar was made from a coarse woollen broad-cloth which through felting, and raising the nap, had a smooth surface in which the warp and weft could not be distinguished. Although of a coarse finish, it was of a substantial weight. 'real good Soldiers Cloth . . . being supposed to weigh . . . one Pound nine ounces per yard(4). By contrast, the heaviest woollen cloth made today - that for men's overcoats - weighs only about 1lb. 1oz. per square yard. At every stage of production early 19th century cloth was subject to the skill of individnal craftsmen, unavoidably, there was often some uneveness in the finish and strength. The army's Board, Clothing accepting that a certain inconsistency was only to be expected, tried to ensure that the soldier was not deliberately cheated. In 1810, for example, the Board was



alerted to the existence of a cloth which 'in point of appearance' was very similar to that used by the most reputable clothiers, but whose inferior weight (two to three oimces less per yard), would 'be severely felt after a short time both in the wear and warmth of the Clothing'.

In colour 'Soldier's cloth' was red, obtained by dying with madder. That used for sergeants' coats was of a much finer finish and of a hrighter scarlet colour, closer in appearance to the 'superfine' cloth used in officers' uniforms. With exposure the dyes soon faded and coats lost their 'fresh' colour - for which reason they might be 'turned', i.e. the coat ripped, lace and lining removed and cleaned, the cloth reversed and the whole resewn inside 0110

For service in temperate regions such as North America and Europe, the body, skirts and turnbacks of the soldier's coat were lined with a much thinner and cheaper woollen serge, rhe colour being determined by the facings of the regiment: buff serge was to be used for those with buff facings, white for the rest. The sleeves were left inlined (except in the Foot Guards). Sergeants' coats were fully lined using a superior serge on the body, skirts and turnbacks, and linen in the sleeves (again with the exception of the Foot Guards, whose sergeants' coats were lined

throughout with serge(5)). Service in hotter regions had always been accommodated by using lighter linings: linen for the West Indies, cotton for the East Indies. In the early 19th century, however, coats for service in both East and West Indies were to have no interior linings, having instead only a facing of coat cloth inside the fronts 'as far back as the loopings are set on'. The skirts were sewn back and faced with serge.

The 'loopings' on the soldier's coat were made from a flat worsted wool 'lace' (about 1/2in, wide) worked with various combinations of coloured stripes and worms'. Sergeants' coats were looped with a plain 'white worsted Braid', very similar to that of the privates, hut narrower in width. A white silk braid, instead of worsted wool, was used for the sergeants of the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment. The Foot Guards distinguished their sergeants with a gold lace, which unfortunately did not always withstand the rigours of shipment to foreign parts; on Evolution of the soldier's coat, 1796-1800; fatsiumles from skytches of militia avats in a note-book associated with the London clothier, J. N. & B. Pearse.

(A) 'Old Pattern, Cut Swallow tail fushion.' (B) June 1796, 'Cut New Fashion way. (C) 1798, 'New Regulation Fastrion', Lapels had been abelished in October 1797 and the chest loops seem threatly onto the body of the cont. Skirts still turned back from the front and from the mer cent, and were held together with a lace and latton device referred to as a 'dubbie'. (D) 1799, 'New Fashion with a Tomy behind'. Further uniterial was trimmed away leaving an abbreviated rear skirt, or 'Tomy behind'. A small triangular 'hat' of lace (as in de Louthethourg's skeich) now appeared between the hip huttons, in place of the usual loops.

#### Left

Corporal Amon Lutz, Minorea Regiment (buter the 97th or Queen's German Regiment of Foot), 'decorated' for capturing the colour of the 21' Denni-Brigade Légire at Alexandria. In this engraving of 1803 Lutz wears the coat which had evolved by 1800. It came well belong the unistline in front, and with only two side seams, placed to the rear and running into the small of the back, there was a certain looseness in the sides and lower back. (Courtesy P. J. Haythornthumine)

occasion it arrived in so tarnished a state as to be declared iniwearable.

The coloured facings, applied to the collar, cuffs and shoulder straps of the coats, were made of well felted woollen broadcloth, similar to that used in the body of the coat. Buttons were made of white metal, and were of two sizes: a 'coat' button approximately <sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub>in. in diameter, and a smaller 'breast' button only <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in. in diameter. 'Pocketing' was of a coarse, loosely woven linen.

#### FITTING THE SOLDIER

Before the regimental tailors began the annual operation of fitting the coats it was considered best if the coats could first be dipped in clean cold water. This was, as Cuthbertson had explained, 'to prevent their shrinking after being fitted, which coarse cloth is otherwise apt to do'. Wetting helped to tighten the weave and would hopefully made the coats wear better; but when a consignment was already on the small side, it

cannot have made the regimental tailors' task any easier. As it was, there were times when three coats might have to be cut up to make two which fitted.

Broadly speaking there was less concern with fit than with the cut and the application of ornamentation. Tailoring based on a drafting system founded on principles deduced from careful measurement and study of the human figure lay in the future. The tape measure was then only beginning its life,

Battalion Company, 26th (Cameronians) Regiment; caal (4). The body liming is of white wrollen serge, while the slerves are unlined. Contractors made the most economical use of their materials. Oddments were not trasted, and the number of pieces in a lining varied. The front chest is litted with the same red wood broadcloth as used for the body of the coat. The skirts are much scanffer than those of other

extam coats, and an opening for the rear vem has been emirely dispensed with. When the coats were altered by the regimental tailors and actually nuner. In the 77th Regiment a half-inch letters. The 77th marked

and proportional relationships between various parts of the body were not fully appreciated. In the memory of one apprentice tailor who started in 1802, 'the shape was produced by what was termed the rock of eye system (6), i.e. by sight and a steady hand.

In the early 19th century the body of the soldier's coat was still formed of only four pieces (two fronts and two backs), and in a number of places its fit was awkward by later standards. With only two side seams, placed to the rear and running into the small of the back, there was often a certain looseness in the lower back. By contrast, the fit on the shoulders (where the seam was off the itself, resting shoulder instead on the shoulder blade) and round the armholes (which were close under the armpit and all round) could

uncomfortably tight. Armholes seem to have been a particular bugbear in the business of cutting, and according to 'tradition', shaping them saw resort to the use of conveniently sized horseshoes, or the spread of the cuiter's left hand! Characteristically, there were folds or wrinkles at the back of the sleeve head.

practice Contemporary eschewed the use of padding in the shoulders and insisted that the sleeve was to 'come up well on the shoulder', the sleeve seam heing 'as much over the rounding of the shoulder bone as you please ... (7). The result was a rounded appearance, conforming to the natural slope of the shoulder. Sleeves were cut on a curve, were long, close fitting, and finished with a cuff that still followed Cuthbertson's advice that it 'should never be wider than

to just admit his hand with

#### CONSTRUCTION AND CUT

'Soldiers Cloth', being a heavy, felted wool, held a firm, tight edge when cut, and the use of raw edges was an important characteristic throughout the construction of early 19th century regimental coats.

The collar (or 'cape') was to be 'Standing', and following through from the old clothing warrant of 1768 (which had required all 'lappels' to be 3in.wide), was supposed to he 3in. 'in Breadth'. The surviving examples are of various measurements, standing up to as much as almust 4in, in height. A 'Standing Collar' had been anthorised officially only in 1796, though in practice it had appeared much earlier. Initially it had been



noticeably shorter than 3in., but seems to have risen in step with the general trend in fashion, pushing well past the official height.

Shoulder straps were made of two pieces: an underlay of red, and a top piece in the facing colour. The use of the facing colour on shoulder straps had been recognised officially, though somewhat belatedly, in 1784, but not every regiment had conformed. The regimental coats of the 33td Regiment had several peculiarities, one of which was white shoulder straps, a distinction which the 36th Regiment may also have been using in the early 1800s, as they had done in the 1790s. The shoulder straps were fixed so as to slant towards the rear of the shoulder, making them less apparent when viewed from the front. In shape they were often slightly pinched across the centre. The manner of attaching them to the coat (at the arm end of the shoulder) was various - they were either sewn directly into the top of the sleeve seam, or simply stitched down to the outside of the coat at, or near, the point of the shoulder. By the early 19th century it had long been a common, though not universal practice to add an additional ornament worsted fringe at the arm end of the strap.

A 'very full worsted Fringe' along the outer edge of the wings of the flank companies had also become a custom in most regiments, and in 1802 the continuance of this practice was confirmed. The fringe was either supplied separately, to be put on at the regiment, or might come from the clothier already made up. The wings were supposed to conform to authorised patterns lodged at the Office of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, but strict uniformity does not seem to have been the rule. At the end of the 18th century a variety of wing shapes were used. Commonly, those of the Light Infantry were longer and natrower in cut than those of the Grenadiers, which were more of an oval

shape. Stuffing the wings with padding to bring them into a sausage-like shape was also done, though not officially recognised. In colour the wings of the Line regiments were to be red and those of the Guards blue, but this latter distinction was also accorded the 1st (Royal) Regiment of Foot.

The adoption in 1796 of a coat which closed down to

the waist necessitated an opening 'on the outside of the pocket, so as to admit the continued on page 18

#### Right:

13

Battalion Company, 83rd Regiment; coat (5): a rear view clearly showing the chareteristic wrinkling of the cloth at the rear of the armhole. Note that the anachronistic wings are a much later addition to this coat. (Photograph Musée de l'Empéri, courtesy Martin Windrow)



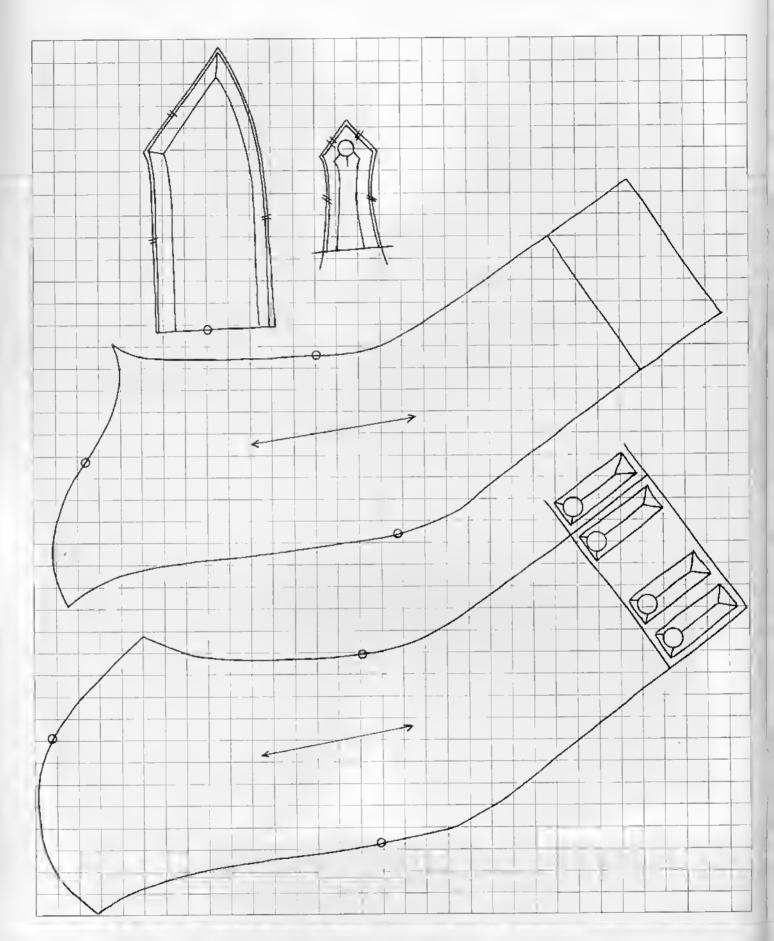




Cuffs of the regimental facing colour were cut in one piece, left ran, and seamed at the rear to correspond with the back slivere seam. The top edge of the cuff was affixed to the arm and the bottom edge turned under and stitched to the inside of the sleeve. On the 104th coat 3½in, of cuff was left exposed to view. Four hops of regunertal lace are applied to the outside, one of which is placed to the inside of the from sleeve seam. Buttons were at-tacked to the inside top of each loop; but in our example the contricting tailors seem to have run out of buttons, and only managed one, placed at random, on rach cuff. (All pho-tographs Canadian Parks Service, courtesy Paul Fortier)

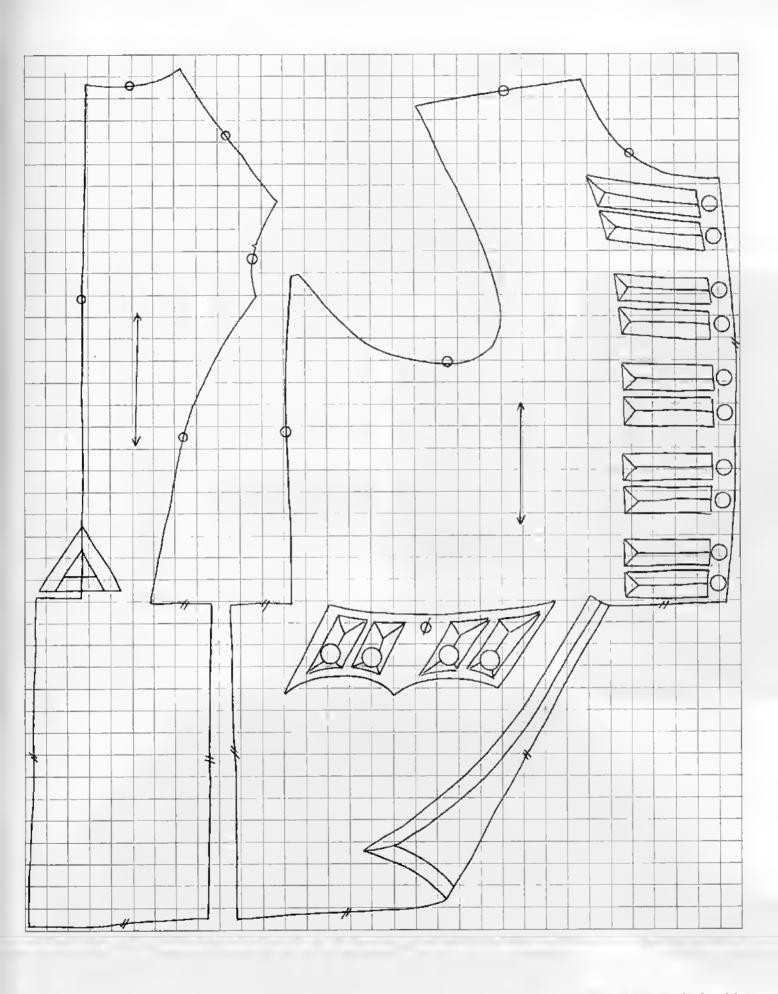


The small triangh or 'hat' of lace placed above the rear central vent between the hip buttons. The traces or a fahrd yellow stript may just he made out immediately inside the red stripe. The flat penerer buttons are marked '104' within a garter inscribed 'New Brunswick Regi-MENT'; and all the buttons on this coat are the small 'breast' size, Vsin, in diameter, a distinction of Light Infantry coats.



Basic pattern pieces for an infantry coat, Battalion Company, circa 1812-16, based on coats (6) (Battalion Company, 83rd Regt.; Musée de l'Armée, Paris) and (8) (Light Company,

104th Regt.; Cape Anne Historical Assoc., Gloucester, Mass., USA). Pattern drawn by Christa Hook from original prepared by Parks Canada, courtesy Paul Fortier.

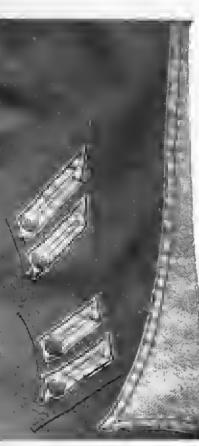


SCALE 1 square = 2cm

NB. Edges marked with 'o' indicate 'allow for seam'; edges marked with a 'double slash' indicate 'no allowance for seam'.

#### Below;

Light Company, 104th Regiment; coat (8). The skirts are 'sloped off' and a pirty of serge edged with regimental lace is applied to the outside to give the impression of a 'turnback'. What remains of the side pleats is foliled under and seven down; the rear vent is left open. Pocket flaps were false, and in this Light Infantry example are set on to 'slope diagonally', the access to the real porkets inside being through a 7in, opening left at the top of the side pleats. (Canadin Parks Service, courtesy Paul



#### continued from page 13

hand into it, when the lapels are buttoned over'. Hitherto the pocket flaps on the ontside of the coat had been for ornament only (even to the extreme, in the Foor Guards, of being merely an outline in lace), and access to the soldier's real pockets was from the inside. In the early 19th century Grenadier and Battalion companies had 'Cross Pocket Flaps' (allowing access from the outside, at the top of the flap), while those of the Light Infantry were to 'slope diagonally and to open in the Plait' (at the rear). The pocket bags were suspended between the lining and the body of the coat. Highland jackets too had their pocket flaps made 'to open and slope diagonally like those for the Lt. Infantry(8)'.

Cuffs were to be '31/2in. in Breadth'. It was fashionable to have a close fir at the wrist, hut in 1802 it was specially mentioned that the cuffs were to have 'no Slits'. This was in reference to the Guards, but seems to have applied to the Line regiments as well, as it was again referred to in connection with the cuffs on all drummers' coats. Examples of slits (opened ar the rear arm seam) may be seen on many extant Volunteer coats. but not on those of the Other Ranks of the regular army.

The side pleats and rear vents of the skirts were the last vesriges of the full regimental coat of the 18th cenmry. In 1796 the 'hind skirts' were still cut so as to tutu back to meer the front skirts, with a hutton and lace ornament at the joining, but subsequently they shortened and trimmed leaving only a 'Pleat & Tommy behind'. Nonetheless, 'the Back Skirts' (between the hip buttons at the rear), as they were described in 1802, were still 'to fold well over', though no longer being intended to be turned back. The pleats were simply folded under and sewn down, except on Light Infantry jackets where they were left partly open to provide access ro the teal pockets. The centre vent was left open, but even this was not done on the surviving coats of the 26th Regiment.

Although in 1802 the front skirts were still 'sewed back and faced with Serge', the surviving examples (all presumably later) are 'cut to slope off behind', as was described in 1802 for Rifle jackets. On all of the extant coats a false 'turnback' is formed of a separate piece of serge. Neither the front skirt of the body of the coat nor the skirt lining are in fact 'turned back'. In 1802 ir was noted that the use of devices on the turnbacks of the flank companies was popular, and this

#### Centre:

Flank company wings, in facsimile of rough sketches of militia couts in the Pearse records. While those for Grenaliers (fig. A) were annually oral in shape, those of the Light Infamry (fig.B) were distinctly narrower and hugger, Regulations for the regular army, confirmed in 1802, required 'The Wings of the Grennliers and Light Infantry to he of Startes Cloth, with 6 Darts of



18

custom too was sanctioned, being 'the option of the Col. of Regiments'. The Light companies were to use a bugle device and the Grenadiers a grenade, but the turnbacks of the surviving flank company coats (87th and 104th Regiments) are plain. Possibly the devices were usually added by the regimental tailors, as was suggested by Cuthbettson in his treatise of 1768.

Whereas in 1796 the front skirts had turned back from the centre, at the front of the waist, by the last years of the Napoleonic Wars the front waist had been raised and the front skirts 'cut-in', i.e. cut back from the centre front of the coat, leaving a square-cut waist, the skirts meeting the waist further back. In doing this the army seems to have followed civilian fashion, and in the post-Waterloo period the skirts were 'cut-in' even father, resulting finally in 'cut-in' tails well towards the rear. Possibly those existing coats which have squared waists and 'cut-in' skirts are cut according to patterns lodged with the Inspectors of Clothing in 1812(9).

An earlier, intermediate stage, falling between the coats of 1802 (with the skirts 'sewed back and fixed with Setge') and those with 'cutin' skirts, is suggested by three of the surviving coats. These are those of the 26th Regiment – coats (2) and (4) in the sequence adopted in Part 1 of this series – and the 9th Regiment – coat (1). The

Cuff detail of coat (8), showing the facing colour turned inside to a depth of Vsin. (Canadian Parks Service, courtesy Paul Fortier)

front skirts of these three are cut on a gradual curve, with the turnback pieces being brought across to the centre of the front of the coat.

The precise cut of the various parts of the coat might be altered periodically at the tegiment itself, however; and what the clothicr supplied was not necessarily exactly what ended up on the soldier's back. Early in 1818, for example, it was decided to cut the front of the Other Ranks' collats of the 1st (or Grenadier) Guards and those of the Coldstream so as to make them square, in conformity with the collars then worn by their officets. This was done, but before the clothing was given out the regiments had a change of heart, and the tailors 'reduced them to the pattern of last

To be continued: Part 3 will discuss 'loopings' and buttons, and present new evidence on regimental lace patterns.

#### Notes and Sources

- (1) Public Record Office, WO 27/35. (2) PRO, WO 30/31b. Royal Warrant, 8 July 1791, clothing.
- (3) PRO, WO 40/8, p.9
- (4) PRO, WO 7/34, p.440
- (5) W.Y. Carman, 'Infantry Clothing Regulations, 1802', Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, vol. XIX (1940). All references to 1802 are taken from this important article.
- (6) Edward B. Giles, The History of the Art of Criting in England, London, 1887, p.146
- (7) The Taylor's Complete Guide . . . , London, 1796 (quoted in Giles, p.81.)
- (8) Carman
- (9) PRO, WO 7/54. Coats of the 83rd (nos. 5 and 6), 87th (7) and 104th (8). Both of those in Russia (42nd and 43rd Regiments) are also cut in this fashion.



# Indian Mutiny Campaign Dress (2) The Central India Field Force

MICHAEL BARTHORP
Paintings by DOUGLAS ANDERSON

Part 1 of this serial article ('MI' No. 19, p.10) examined how the troops of the Delhi Field Force, operating between May and September 1857, adapted their peacetime clothing to campaign conditions. This concluding part will consider some of those engaged in the less familiar Central India campaign of 1858-59<sup>(1)</sup>.



Whereas the British components of the Delhi Field Force had all been Queen's regiments of the pte-Mutiny gartison or the East India Company's Bengal Army Europeaus, those in Central India mostly came from Queen's regiments recently returned home from the Crimean War and sent out as reinforcements after the Mutiny began, or from the Company's Bombay Atmy, European and ludian elements (2).

Central India lay to the south of the main region of revolt (Delhi-Lucknow-Cawnpore) and was bounded on the west hy Rajputana, on the east by Bundelkhand, on the south by the River Narbada; it contained the great hostile fortresses of Jhansi and Gwalior. Trouble began in mid-1857 but, owing to a shortage of troops, major operations did not begin until

1858, continning through that year, with mopping-up spilling over into 1859<sup>(3)</sup>. Engaged in the campaign were, of Queen's troops, fout cavalry and seven infantry regiments, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; of the Company's Europeans, two infantry regiments and the Bombay Artillery; and Indian cavalry and infantry of the Bombay Army.

#### THE HIGHLANDERS

Of six Highland regiments sent to India as reinforcements, the two deployed in Central India – the 71st (Highland Light Infantry)

72nd Highlanders encamped before Kotah, Match 1858, two months after arriving in India and still wearing home service dress: frather homes, doublets, trews. Note officer's undress broadsword. Men with pouch and waisthelts, haversacks. Watercolour by Lt. E. J. Upton, 72nd. (Quren's Own Highlanders)

The 95th in covered forage caps and white smock-frocks on the march, June 1858. Two mounted officers nearest house in scarlet shell fackets. Note men's water bottles at the left hip. Detail from Crealock's panorama. (NAM)

#### Below:

The 72nd some three months later in covered undress bonnets, smock-frocks dyed 'earth-brown', and trews. The two mounted officers are preceded by the pipers and pioneers. Detail of J. N. Crealock's panorama. (National Army Museum)

and 72nd (Dake of Albany's) - differed from the others in wearing trews, not kilts, the 71st having a shako-type headdress, the 72nd feather bonnets. Their uniforms were thus unique both in the Army and among Highlanders. On arriving at Bombay in February 1858 the 71st, according to its Regimental Historian, abandoned its red doublets and Mackenzie trews and marched to join the Central India Field Force (CIFF) 'sensibly clad in loose pyjama-like suits dyed in curry powder, and their round forage caps covered with the same cloth, having peaks in front and curtains which covered the neck down to the shoulders (4).

J. H. Sylvester, a cavalry surgeon with the CIFF, noted in his diary on 4 May: 'The 71st Highlanders joined us yesterday, a splendid set of fine fellows dressed in a lavender suit calculated for the climate.' In a later account of the campaign, published in 1860, he expanded on the 71st's dress: 'A loose holland blouse and overalls of kakee dye, and a light, shakoshaped hat with cover and curtain of the same colour'. This headdress may have been the Regiment's covered dress caps which were, in fact, blue Scots 'hummle' bonnets with diced band, blocked out to the shape of the 1855 shako without its rear peak. In a revised version written in the early 1870s, Sylvester merely said that the 71st were in 'twill uniforms with covered wicker helmets'. Such helmets did not become available in quantity for the rank and file until late in the Mutiny (see Part 1), so Sylvester's later memories





may have been less accurate than his 1860 version<sup>(5)</sup>,

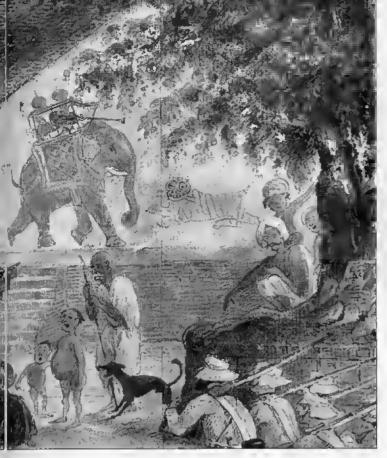
The 72nd arrived at Bombay a month before the 71st. Its regimental orders for 18 January required that: 'The Regt. will march until further orders in Red Jackets, Blue Tronsers (6), uncovered feather bonnets without hackles, arms, accourrements, haversacks, and water bottles. Officers are to march in uncovered feather bonnets and shell jackets'.

Although Highland officers had undress scarlet shell jackets, their men's were white, so that 'red jackets' in the order must mean their dress doublets. 'Uncovered bonnets' implies without the

oilskin covers often worn in marching order; feather bonnets, though cumbersomelooking, were in fact light in weight and their afforded some protection from the sim. 'Accountrements' simply covered the belts and ponches (see Part 1). regulation wooden water bottles, in use since the early 19th century, were not issued in India, water normally being provided by the 'bhistis'; but a drawing of the 72nd later in the campaign shows them with a locallymade oval-shaped, whitecoloured flask, probably covered in canvas and slung by a cord.

The 72nd's first action was

the taking of Kotah in March. A watercolour by Lt. E. J. Upton of the regiment, 'Camp before Kotah', shows the dress described but with (Prince Charles Edward Stewart) trews substituted for the blue trousers, and an officer wearing his doublet. His broadsword has the undress hilt with plain cross-bar guard instead of the hilt. basket Regimental orders for the actual assault on 29 March stated that the 72nd would parade in 'drill order and cap covers', Another Upton sketch shows the regiment advancing into Kotah in accordance with this order: diblets, trews, and their undress 'hummle' bon-



nets in white covers with curtains, and accontrements. Two officers appear as reconstructed in our Plate 1A<sup>(7)</sup>.

As the weather grew hotter a more practical costume was adopted. According to a veteran of the 72nd, James Briscoe, the regiment had been issued with smockfrocks at Bombay or, more likely, had had them during the voyage out, such garments being customarily issued to soldiers on board ship to protect their uniforms. These, and the cap covers, were now dyed 'an earthy brown' and worn instead of the doublets over the trews(8). A watercolour panorama by Lt. J. N. Crealock of the 95th, depicting the Raiputana Field Force near Bhoondi<sup>(9)</sup>, includes the 72nd in this kit. It is also shown in another Upton sketch of the 72nd detachment which in 1859 was mounted as a cainel corps; as additional protection from the sun the men tied locally-acquired turbans bonnets(10)

#### OTHER INFANTRY

Also serving with the Rajputana Field Force was Crealock's 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment. One wing (four companies) had arrived from

lteland in September 1857, the other following later, so that the regiment was not united until 28 February.

According to two Crealock watercolours made at Kotah, the 95th began the campaign in covered forage caps and curtains, red shell jackets and blue dungaree trousers (11). It seems that this costume had to suffice well into May, for on the 25th, a day of 'burning hurricane', Mrs. Duberly (of Crimean fame, and still accompanying her 8th Hussar husband on campaign) noted that 'the 95th on this day and for some time after marched in their scarlet jackets. The fatigue of walking in such heat is enormons, and when added to that is a close-fitting cloth dress of course it must be donbled'(12). Crealock sketched himself hatless, in a very tattered red jacket unbuttoned above equally tagged blue trousers tucked into dusty Wellington boots.

Later Mrs. Duberly could record that 'the 95th have been supplied with light and snitable clothing'. This, in use by 17 June, was the smock-frock; and men of the regiment appear in these with blue dungaree trousers and peaked, covered and curtained forage caps in Creatined.

lock's panorama – although, inlike the 72nd's, they were not dyed (Plate 1B). The officers, however, were still in shell jackets. These must have been discarded soon afterwards; for on or about 19 June, when the 95th took part in the capture of Gwaliot, Crealock sketched and descrihed Lt. Norton Knatchhull, 'the senior subaltern of No. 1 Company as he stond in that June sun: a black velvet hunting cap covered with a towel, a torn canvas coat ornamented by a ragged sash - with the usual tagged blue tronsers and a small remnant of boots' (see accompanying illustration). Knatchbull himself recorded; 'I marched into Gwalior wearing one boot and one shoe - the one much too large, the other far too small'(13).

Soon the men, too, no longer prescuted the neat appearance shown in Crealock's panorama, as he described: 'Five hundred bearded simbirnt men, in once-white sea kit smocks and tattered blue trousers, here and there bare feet, here and there native slippers while for headdress the Kilmarnock forage cap with a white cover did duty, sometimes assisted by a towel or toll of coloured cotton. Several had sunstroke. Ah me! Those Kilmarnock caps with covers or a dirty white towel round them, no wonder we were bald at 25 or grey at 30'. In another sketch, The 95th in Central India 1858-59', he shows an even more ragged group, all with coloured turbans, and bare feet in native sandals of various colouts. Only their rifles and equipment identify them as British soldiers (see acccompanying illustration).

Evidence for other Queen's infantry engaged in Central India is more slender<sup>(14)</sup>. Unlike the regiments already considered, the 86th (Royal County Down) had been quattered in India for some years, with one wing at Aden. The first to be committed to operations in Central India, it was seen by Sylvester in action on 24 November 1857, during the

advance from Mhow to relieve the Neemneh garrison, wearing 'tall white shakoes' and 'red coats'(15). The same or similar dress seems to have been still in use in late Fehrnary when the 86th's brigade was clearing enemyheld villages on the road to Jhansi; hut Sylvester remarks that, though the march hitherto had been 'pleasantly cool', the weather now became more oppressive daily. He has no specific reference to the 86th's appearance at the assault and capture of Jhansi on 3 April; and the only pictorial evidence of the regiment is some E. A. Campbell watercolours made in 1913 from the recollections of Maj. Gen. Dartnell, who had been a licutenant with the 86th in Central India. These show: an officer in a wicker helmet with airpipe, scarlet shell jacket with his crimson sash under the left shoulder cord, and cotton trousers dyed dark blue; one soldier on 'day duties' in forage cap with white cover and curtain but no peak, grey shirt with



Lt. Norton Knatchbull, 95th, at the taking of Gwalior, June 1858. Black velvet cap, blue turban; light blue-grey freck, brass huttons, crimson sash; dark blue tronsers; buff gaiters; black boots; white waistbelt with slings; 1822 sword, black southard, brass mounts. Sketch by J. N. Crealock. (Sherwood Foresters)

8th Hussars, June 1858, in blue stable diess, covered forage caps. Note the curious mater containers used by the man drinking, right, and slung from the lance corporal's saddle. From Crealock's pannama. (NAM)

sleeves rolled up, and blue trousers suspended by grey braces; and another on 'night duties' in red shell jacket and uncovered forage cap, same trousets<sup>(16)</sup>.

Sylvester's commendation of the 71st's 'lavendet suit', which he first saw on 3 May, also noted that the Company's 3rd Bombay Europeans(17), who had been with the force for some time and fought at Jhansi, 'were dressed in much the same way, but wore a forage cap and pugry, which afforded little protection and hung dabby and flabby down the neck', but does not say when they adopted this costume. However, another authority states that they were in 'stone-coloured' kit at Jhansi, a month before<sup>(18)</sup>. Since similar clothing was issued on 17 February to the 2nd Bombay Europeans(19) (in the Bombay Presidency but not with the field force), the 3rd may have received it at the same time.

#### THE RIFLES

Prior to the Battle of Kalpi on 22 May, when temperatures had reached 109-117°F in the shade and were seldom under 100°F even at night, the CIFF was joined by elements of the 88th (Connaught Rangers) and Rifle Brigade which, having left home in the summer of 1857, had been engaged in the Cawnpote-Lucknow-Rohilkand operations from that November to Match 1858. Duting this period both had fought in their red or rifle-green home service clothing, but Sylvester saw them arrive on 21 May 'all dressed in clothes of a lavender hue'. A. F. Bradshaw, Assistant Sutgeon of 2nd Rifle Brigade, had written on 16 Febtuary: 'by and by we shall discontinue our black(sic) tunies etc and wear light, slate-colonred cotton elothing'. According to the Regimental History (211), this





took effect in April when 'the Riflemen gave up their Eurpean clothing and received instead of it dust-coloured linen with black facings'. The Riflemen who joined the CIFF were 200 from the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, mounted on camels with Sikh drivers: they played a vital part in the Battle of Kalpi(21). In June this detachment was ordered to draw 'capes and yellow gaiters' from Allahabad, presumably to assist their mounted rôle, and did not resume their rifle-green until 22 December(22). A Rifleman is reconstructed as Plate 2B.

#### THE CAVALRY

Of the Queen's cavalry regiments active at one time or another in Central India, the 8th Hussars, 12th and 17th Lancers all came out to Bombay as reinforcements, but the 14th Light Dragoons had been in India since 1841, except for service in the Persian War of 1856.



The 14th, who took the field in November 1857, had a long Indian tradition of never taking their shakos on service, wearing instead turbans which were 'bound round anything that fitted the head best, with a flap at the back which was merely the end of the turban' (23). Sylvester, who was attached to the 14th, mentions these turbans; and a remark about the discomfort of 'cloth uniforms'

in early May's intense beat suggests that the 14th was in blue tunics or stable jackets, which, according to its Regimental History, were always worn open at the neck in the field. Later this adds that 'the tunics were dispensed with altogether and the soldiers marched in their shirt-sleeves or in blouses made of pagricloth and dyed with curry-powder' (24). That soldiers fighting in shirt-sleeves was

'The 95th as they appeared in Central India, 1858-9' by J. N. Crealock, Pale buff cap covers with red and yellow turban (bif), blue and yellow (standing); off-white frocks, blue trousers, native shoes, no socks. Note 'bhisti'at right, (Shirmond Foresters)

so ministial as to attract comment in those days has been remarked in Part 1; and Capt. Poore of the 8th Hussars also observed on 28 June how a squadron of the 14th 'were nearly all in their shirt-sleeves' (25).

Before leaving Ireland in September 1857 the 8th Hussars were issued with white cotton covers with peaks for their furage caps, lassoes (which were never used), and the American-made Sharps carbine, one of the first breech-loaders. Having reached Bombay December, part of the regiment was pictured in Crealock's panorama in a dress which fallies exactly with an eyewitness description in the Illustrated London News; 'The 8th march in stable jackets, cloth overalls and forage caps with covers. No sheepskins on saddles'. Nor were shabracques taken to India; and a leather water bottle, shaped something like a coffee pot (shown by Crealock), was issued on arrival. Despite the heat the 8th seem to have retained this dress; they are shown in it at the Battle of Kotah-ke-serai outside Gwalior on 17 June, albeit in a much more modern painting(26), but this is corroborated by a contemporary sketch by Lt. F. P. Forteath of the Battle of Banas River on 14 August, showing Capt. Clowes' troop. (27), An 8th Hussar is reconstructed as Plate 2A.

The 17th Lancers, arriving in the autumn, were too late for the Central India campaign proper but played a major part in the ensuing hunt for its leading rehel, Tantia Topi. An officer of the 8th thought the 17th 'looked

continued on page 25

No.2 Battery, Bombay Artillery (9-pounders), Europeau gunners marching, Indian drivers, all in covered forage caps, blue stable dress. See text. From Crealock's punorama. (NAM)



(1A) Company officer, 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders), based on sketch by Li. Upton, 72nd, 'Capture of Kotah'. He has substituted a paggaree for his forage rap, and instead of the doublet morn by his men on this nersion he mean his shell jacket. The 72nd's panren had an unusual enff fastening of three buttons in a fly. Suspending his revolver and broadsword is his undress maistbelt, from which he has detached the slings to leave himself less rurnmbered, merely attaching the scabbard by its upper ring to the belt's hook. The broadsword has the undress hill.

(1B) Surgeaut, 95th (Derlyshire) Regiment, based on J. N. Crealock, in smork-frork and dangares trousers. These frorks were invinally pulled on over the head like a shirt, but the 95th appear to have tailored them to fasten in from with buttons. His blue fonge cup has white cover and quilted curtain. His accontrements are as in Pan 1, Plate 2B, with the addition of a leather-rowered soda-water bottle. Weapons are the short Enfield rifle and sword bayonet as prescribed for sergeants.

(1C) IA's revolver: Adams, 500, double action, Model 1855.

(1D)72nd hutton.

(1E)95th button.

(1F)Rear view of 1B's main panch.

(2A) Private, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, based on J. N. Crealock, Lt. Forecath; he is in home servire stable driss, the only different for India being his rap cover. He is accounted with sling mastbelt for sword and subretarite, point belt with rap point and carbinel, and haversack. Weapons are 1853 pattern universal cavalry sword and breeth-hading Sharps rarbine.

(2B)Corporal, Rifle Brigade, based on descriptions by Surgrou Sylvester, Assistant Surgeon Bradshaw, and Cope's regimental history. He has a puggarer round his black forage cap, a locally-mannfartured and dyed rotton frock with regimental facings, and his home service trousers, now considerably faded. His accontrements are of the usual Rifles' black leather, with main pouch to the rear, expense pouch on his left side and Rifles' ball bag no his right. Wenpons are as 1B's, All Riflemen and Line sergeams had their slings permonently loose.

(2C) Sharps curbine, Maynard pattern.

(2D) Detail of 1853 sword hile.

(2E) Rifles' cap pouch.

(2F) Rifles' 'sword' frog: bayunets were called swords in Rifle regiments.





very smart indeed compared with all of us'(28). A watercolour in Fortescue's history of the 17th shows them in covered caps like the 8th's, service doublebreasted blue tunics with the white 'butterfly' buttoned over, and blue booted overalls with double white stripes. The 12th Lancers served with a column from Madras which saw much marching but little action, and no details of their dress have been found.

#### ARTILLERY

Artillery support in the campaign was initially provided by the Bombay Artillery, though elements of the Royal Artillery later came out from England. The Bombay Horse and Foot branches (European) feature in the Crealock panorama, both wearing blue stable jackets faced red and blue trousers, the latter having yellow stripes and being reinforced up the inside leg with buff leather for horse gunners, and having a red stripe in the field battery. Crealock also shows a difference in the jackets' red cuffs: the battery men have a conventional pointed cuff, the horse artillery troop a triangular patch on the ontside.

Like their counterparts in the Bengal and Madras Armics, the Bombay Horse Artillery had a crested dress helmet with black horschair mane (in contrast to the other two's red manes) and a cheetah-skin turban<sup>(29)</sup>. Crealock shows these helmets with the mane removed and the whole encased in a white cover with curtain. The field battery are in covered forage caps.

## EQUIPMENT & WEAPONS

These subjects were covered in Part 1 and only some additional comments are necessary. According to Crealock, the 95th had water bottles as described above for the 72nd, but none are shown on the gunners. The Rifle Brigade's accourtements were of course



Bombay Horse Artillery in copered dress heligets and blue stable dress, with Bombay Native Infantry in white caps, red contees, blue tronsers. From Crealock's paneraры. (NAM)

#### Right:

Lt.Leith, 14th Light Dragooits, neimning the VC at the Betwa, I April 1858. Blue stable dress, red facings. Painting by the Chevalier Disanges, (NAM)

all of black leather, the waistbelt with a snake clasp, and the 20-round expense pouch (carried by other infantry on the right front of the waistbelt) being placed on rhe left; the right side was occupied by their 'ball bag' containing a zinc oil bottle and percussion caps, no cap pouch being worn on the pouch belt. Their rifle was the short Enfield with sword hayonet, as carried by Line sergeants.

The Bombay Horse Artillery were accoutred as cavalry, rhe foot gunners having a waistbelt with brass rectangular plate and a frog to their suspend short swords<sup>(30)</sup>

The Sharps carbine issued to the 8rh Hussars was one of several breech-loading carbines introduced for trials from 1855 owing to the difficulties experienced by cavalrymen reloading the muzzleloading Victoria carbine when mounted. Also based on the percussion principle, but with a strip of caps and a combustible linen cartridge



case, it was 36in. long and of the same .577in. calibre as the Enfield rifle, with a falling breech-block which apened vertically when actuated by the moveable trigger guard.

#### Conclusion

As seen in Part 1, the operations to capture Delhi were conducted at the height of the hot weather. Much of those in Central India, though largely completed before the monsoon, also had to be undertaken in suffocating heat. Ardnons and taxing though the Delhi fighting was, it was largely of a static nature. The men in Central India not only fought numerons engagements, and captured the two great fortresses of Ihansi and Gwalior, but in hetween were almost constantly on the march over an area approximarely the size of England and Scotland. The 8th Hussars, for example, in

months' campaigning covered 3,365 miles; the 95th marched nearly 3,000 miles on foot, and fought 14 actions within a year. Yer whilst British regiments at Delhi were acclimarised, and most had lightweight clothing from the start of the siege, those in Central India, most of rhem straight from home, had to endure in their cloth uniforms at least until May, and some of rhem rhereafter.

However, comparisons are invidious: all the Mutiny campaigns were very considerable feats of endurance, fought in far from ideal clothing, often on indifferent and scanty rations, with water that was frequency a health hazard, all in a climate for which no European was fitted and about whose effects medical science was imperfectly informed, ir thereby often proving more lethal than the enemy.

#### Notes

(I) For examples of the other main campaign, around Lucknow, see Osprey Meii-at-Arms 198.

(2) With very few exceptions Bonnhay's Inilian regiments remained loyal.

(3) Summaries of the campaign can be found in M. Edwardes, Battles of the Imlian Mutiny (1963), and C. Hilibers, The Grout Mutiny (1978).

(4) L. B. Oatts, Proud Fleritage, Vol.1 (1952), p.195. The same author repeats this dress but with tartain trews in his history of the 14th/20th Flussars, The Empiror's Chambermaids, (1973) p.234.

(5) All Sylvesier references are from A. McK, Annand, Cavalry Surgeon; Recallections of J. H. Sylvester (1971). (6) For blue trousers, see Part 1,

(7) 72ml Order Book aml Upton sketches in Queen's Own Highlanders' Museum.

(8) Briscoe's recollections in The Regiment, 6 Jan. 1900.

(9) Subsidiary force of CIFF. Panorama in National Army Museum.

(10) See 'MI' No.14, 'British Mounted Infantry', p.27.

7113 to Sherwood Foresters' Museiiin. It was at Korah that the 95th captured and adopted as mascot a ram, thus starting a tradition later continued by the Foresters and maintained today by The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment. (12) Compaigning Experiences in Rayputana and Central India (1859).

(13) Crealick and Knatchbull both quoted in Gen. Sir John Rames, The 95th in Central India (1900). Some of Crealnek's diary in JS11AR, Vol. LXIII, p.80.

(14) 80th, 83rd, 86th, 88th.

(15) Presumably 1855 shakos in white covers, and tunies; possibly shell jackets.

(16) Lt. Col. G. B. Laurie, History of the Royal Irish Rifles (1914) and Army Museums Ogilhy Trust 86th file. (17) From 1860, 109th Foot, subse-

quently 2nd Leinsters.

(18) JSAHR, Vol. XV, p.250. (19) Light Infantry, From 1860 406th Foot, subsequently 2nd Durham Light Infanity. Quoted Fortescue, History of the British Army (Vol.XIII). (20) Sir William Cope, History of the Rifle Brigade (1877), p.381.

(21) Ser 'MI' No.14, p.22,

(22) Cope, inp.cit., p.435. The gaiters may have been similar to illustration of Li. those in Knatchbull.

(23) Lt. Cul. R. H. Gall, commanding, quoted Marquess of Auglesey, History of the British Cavalry, Vol. H(1975), p.359.

(24) Oatis, The Emperor's Chambermaids, see fn.4.

(25) Anglesey, op.cit., p.210, (26) By Hon. J. R. L. French in 1917,

reproduced Anglesey, p.192. Korah and Korah-ke-Serai were two different places, 150 miles apart.

(27) liidia Office Lihrary, reproduced in Edwardes, op.cii., p.199, (28) Anglesey, op.cit., p.217. (29) See phinograph, JSHAR, Vol.

XXXIX, p.87.

(30) Seemingly same pattern as in Osprey Men-at-Arms 196, Plate E3.

# Marlborough's Trophies (2) Cavalry Standards Captured from Tallard's Army at Blenheim, 1704

#### ANDREW CORMACK

The first part of this serial article on the French flags captured at Blenheim, and on the French experience of the great battle in the southern sector where Marlborough's and Tallard's armies clashed, appeared in 'MI' No.17, and covered the infantry battle and captured colours. This concluding part deals with the cavalry engagement, and the captured cavalry standards.

For the French Army the battle of Blenheim was a most serious reverse, mining their strategy to defeat the Imperial army in detail and thus open the path to Vienna. Marlhurough's seizing of the

initiative when the campaign started on 29 April (OS)<sup>(1)</sup> put the French into a quandary, and kept them on tenterhooks for the whole of the summer, so much so that even when it became evident

that he was intent on succouring the Empire no advantage was taken of his absence from Holland. Instead Louis XIV's generals watched, mesmerised, and found themselves following John's merry dance down the Rhine valley.

They little realized that a determined attack in the north must, incvitably, have brought him hurrying back to assist the defence, if not to rally a scattered Dutch army. Well-timed French actions in both north and south when Marlborough was half way between the United Provinces and Bavaria would have caught the duke wrongfooted, not knowing which member of the Confederacy to assist. The initiative would then have been theirs, leaving them a choice of concentrating their forces against the most important strategic prize.

Marlborough's gamble

paid off, however, and Tallard found himself marching south. The marshal's thoughts were not disturbed by self-reproach at having lost the initiative; indeed, he somehow contrived to be confident of the outcome of

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Mailborough and his staff gallop along the hine at the start of the battle. The French artitlery concentrations north of Blenheim, left, and south of Oberglan, right, are shrouded in smake, (National Army Museum)

Below:

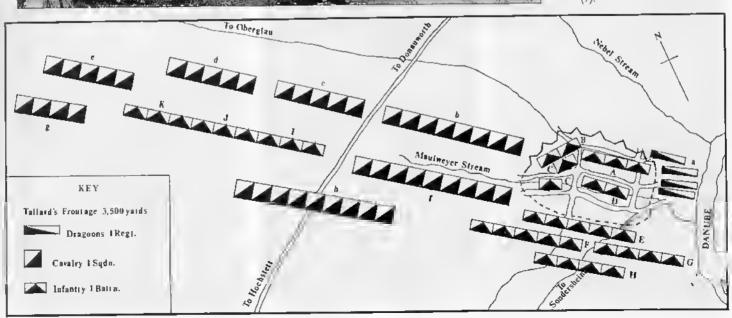
Reconstruction of Tallard's order of battle at Blenheim. The units shown in CAPITALS were definitely in the position shown; those in lower case were present, but their exact location and brigading is intellement. Figures after the name indicate namber of battalions of

B, ARTOIS (2); C, PROVENCE (2); D, BRÉDER ALLEMAND (2);

squadrous.
Infinity: A, NAVARRE (3);

E, Languedoc (2), Zurlanben (2), Nice (1); F, ROYAL (3), HOU-IDNNOIS (2); G, MUNIFORT (2), Senneterre (2); H, ST, SECONII (1), Blaisois (1), Auxerrais (2); I, ROBECQ (2), Tavannes (1); J. ICALBART (1), MOBILIOUS (1), Lassey (1); K, BAUDEVILLE (V). Chabrillant (1), Annis (1). Cavalry: a, Dragmin Regi-HIGHIS: MISTRE DE CAMP CININ-AL DRAGONS, LA REINE, VASSÉ BILL ROBAN (12), b, GENDARMERii: (8). e. Brigade de Broghe: nu-BOI (3), MESTRE HE CAMP GLNER-AB CAVAVERIL (2), d. Brigade de Grigiian: GIIIGNAN/ILESCHÉ (2), BOURGOGNE and others (3). e, Walloon Cavalry Brigaile: HEIHER, ACOSTA, GAETANG (5), £, Brigade de Silly: ORIÉANS, FIR-SAT and others (9), g, Unidentified (4). h, Brigade de la Vallière: VALLIERE (2) and others

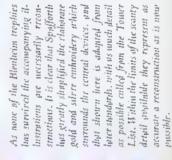


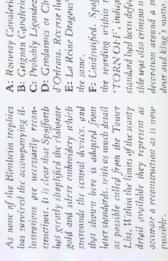


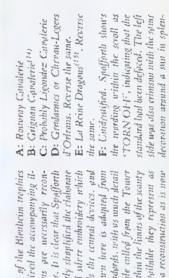














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Interiled and king's motio. J. Bourgogne Caralene. Renerse embreidery, a sun in splentfour H: Rohan Drigons. I: Villeroi Cavalerie, right side. Left side blue with smilar

K: Guidon-hearer of La Reine Dragous. (Flags painted by the author, fig.K hy Peter Cormack) thr sume.













continued from page 27

the campaign whilst at the same time being wortied about the condition and strength of his army.

#### FRENCH CAVALRY STRENGTH

Tallard's cotrespondence with Louis XIV and his Secretary of State for War, Chathroughout millart. summer of 1704 is liberally sprinkled with complaints that his army was lacking in cavalry. The Return of Troops dated 23 June, which was sent to him by the king and which he acknowledged as being the true state of his army, gave him 60 squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and this figure included a transfer of ten squadrons from Villeroi's army, orders for which were in the process of being sent out<sup>(2)</sup>. Tallard was less than honest in representing this as the true picture, however, as he retained two squadrons of Forsat's regiment(3) which he was supposed to have exchanged with Marsin for the two squadrons drawn from the regiments of Prince Charles of Lorraine and the Prince de Condé; and he was further reinforced by three regiments of Walloon cavalty which joined his army under the command of the Conite de Merode-Westerloo, namely Régiments Heider,

Standard of the Régiment St. Ponanges Carahrie, Crimson throughom, with gold smis, and silver scrolls Intered black. The right side brars a bright green grass snake on a green knoll, The border is gold with silver orles, with halforbs above and below.

While the fighting never extended this far eastwards, and the Nebel and Manheryer streams are not shown, this 1735 prior wevertheless shows the inpagraphy and the lower stages of the battle quite well. (National Army Museum)

Acosta and Gaetano<sup>(4)</sup>. Furthermore, 'Tallard implies that he detached the Régiment du Roi Cavalerie before Blenheim; but three of their cornets were captured in the battle<sup>(5)</sup>.

His cavalry was not, however, in good condition, for it was suffering from a severe attack of equine disease probably glanders - during its march through the Rhineland in June and July. This led to the dismounting of his four dragoon regiments; and to the weakening of the rest of his horse to the extent that in his report on the battle Tallard says that he was obliged to 'double up' his squadruns(6), This presumably does not mean that they were all at half strength, but their establishments were obviously substantially reduced. This probably accounts for the odd brigading patterns which were adopted, and for the fact that junior regiments seem to have acted as Chefs de Brigade despite being paired with more senior units.

Tallard's intritthfulness about his various reinforcements, and the extent of our ignorance about the reducing effect of the glanders, means that it is impossible to make the known data add up to a straightforward number of squadrons available on the day of battle. The nominal figure seems to work out to

about 55, but the actual total was about 45, and some of these units were almost certainly composite squadrons.

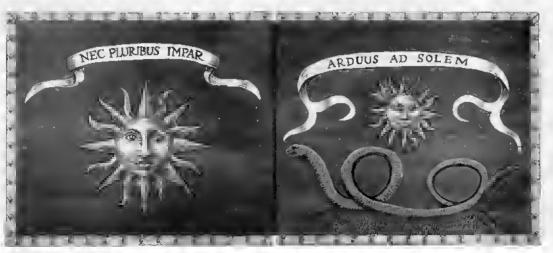
As we have seen ('MI' No.17, p.37), 'Tallatd's first line of battle consisted entirely of horse, numbering between 18 and 21 squadrons. Eight squadrons of the Gendarmeric opened the line in their traditional brigading pattern: from right to left, the Gendarmes Ecossais and de Bourgogne, the Gendarmes Anglais and the Chevan-Legers de Bourgogne, the Gendarines Bourgnignous and d'Anjou, the Gendarmes de Flandres and the Chevau-Legers d'Anjou, the Gendarmes de la Reine and de

Berry, the Chevan-Legers de la Reine and de Berry, the Gendarmes du Dauphin and d'Orleans, and finally the Chevan-Legers du Dauphin and d'Orleans<sup>(7)</sup>. This force was seemingly under the command of Lt. Gen. Zurlauben. The centre was taken by the Brigade de Broglie, and the left by the Brigade Grignan.

The right of the second line was held by the Brigade de Silly of ten squadrons; then came three infantry brigades, and a cavalry centre constituting the junction between Tallatd's and Marsin's armies, formed by the Brigade La Baume (five squadrons), the three Walloon regiments (six squadrons), and some of Marsin's cavalry which included Dauphin Etranger<sup>(8)</sup> and Ronvray Cavalerie. This force was under the overall command of the Duc d'Humieres. Finally, on the right flank of the third line. De la Vallière's Brigade of nine squadrons made up the reserve.

The dragoon regiments (12 squadrons) were posted with the majority of the infantry near Blenheim village, and







occupied the extreme right flank by the riverside.

#### THE CAVALRY FIGHT

Throughout the morning the cavalry stood firm, watching Marlborough's bridging parties spanning the Nebel and taking some casualties from the artillery duel which was in progress. Their first action of the day took place as Lord attacking column Cutts' retired from Blenheim. Elements of the Gendarmerie advanced round the northeastern corner of the village and fell upon Webb's Regiment, taking a colour. The right flank of the Confederates' support column opened fire on the horsemen, driving them off; and the approach of mounted units of Marlborough's centre left prompted them to withdraw to their start line at the top of the rise. The Hessian cavalry recaptured Webb's colour and returned it to its rightful owners.

The next attack was more serious and, though early in the action, it proved to be the psychological turning point for Tallard's hopes of victory. The passage of Marlbor-

ongh's centre across the Nebel was not disputed on the stream's edge; but before too many Confederate troops had passed over the Gendarmeric received orders to check those who had, and thereby to disrupt the formup of the units which were following. Who precisely initiated these orders remains a mystery, for at this moment Tallard was away from his end of the battlefield visiting Marsin.

Next to the Maison du Roi, none of whose units were present, the Gendarmeric constituted the heavy cavalry reserve of the army; a force made up of nobles and substantial landowners or their sons, and enjoying many privileges, it had a well-developed sense of its own prowess and worth. This mass of eight red-coated(") squadrons now eased itself into a walk down the slope. To counter its progress Marlborough despatched three squadrons of Wyndham's Horse under Major Francis Palmes, flanked on the left and right respectively by a squadron of Schomberg's Horse under Major Richard Creed, and another of Wood's Horse under Major Somerford Oldfield(10). The encounter was one of those classic incidents which encapsulated the opposing tactical doctrines of the two armies - conflicting theories which had been played out time and again throughout the 17th century.

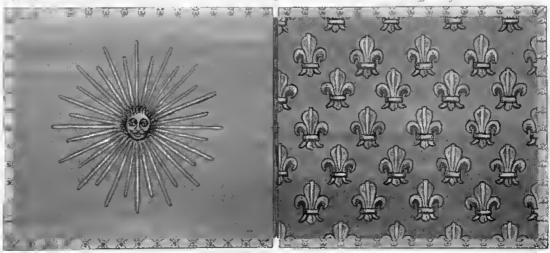
## Repulse of the Gendarmerie

As the Gendarmeric advanced it extended the sunadrons on both flanks so as to envelop Palmes' force. Palmes countered by ordering Creed and Oldfield to do the same, and put his whole body into a gentle trot. The horses gained momentum as they advanced up the rise, and by the moment of impact they had perhaps increased their pace to a steady hand-canter, although still maintaining their order. The French, advancing at the walk with musketoons at the ready(11), delivered an ineffective volley from the front rank - and then the English were upon them. Crashing into the almost stationary French ranks, slashing and hacking about them, Palmes' men bowled the Gendarnies over, sweeping the unprepared firearm men onto the swordsmen in the rear. The formation foundered and broke under this onslaught, turning tail and recoiling once more to their original positions. Palmes pursued, but on receiving fire into his left flank from the village, and being met in front by the Marquis de Silly's Brigade which had crossed the Manlwever, and through whose intervals the Gendarmerie had retired - he reined in. Keeping his men well in hand, he withdrew to cover the passage of the Confederate units now falling in behind.

This most unexpected reverse shook Tallard to the core; indeed, his visit to Marsin had cost him dear, for not only had the cream of his horse been repulsed, but his infantry reserve, which he might now have hoped to bring forward to neet Marlborough's centre, had been drawn off by Clerembanlt into Blenheim village.

Marsin's right flank now became the centre of attention, and De Blainville in Oberglau seemed to be showing the sort of spark that the Gendarmerie had lacked. As his infantry pansed to regroup after repelling Holstein-Beck, the combined French cavalry centre charged down to add to the

Standard of the Regiment du Roi Cavalerie, Blur throughout, with gold sun and fleurs-de-lys, border as St. Pouanges Cavalerie, The king's motto has presumably been torn off the left side.



Escorted by his Hesssian captors, Tallard is delivered to Marlborough, while bearers of captured colours also converge upon their commander. (National Army Museum)

Confederares' discomfiture. Marlborough was able to shore up the infantry here with three fresh Hanoverian batralions and some artillery, but the Brigade Grignan was not prepared to permit this recovery ro pass off uninolested.

Tallard, his attention now fixed on his sector of the fight, ordered the cavalry of his left along with that of Marsin's right to charge this reforming group of infantry, and to throw back the Danish horse which had crossed the Nebel. It is nor recorded whar tactics were used in this charge, but with either carbines or the sword rhe Brigades Grignan and La Baume swept Rantzau's Danes back onto their reserves. It seemed that the junction between Marlborough's and Eugene's wings might be ruptured; if a large enough rift could be made the English could be pushed south towards the Damibe, and the Imperialists heinmed up against the wooded hills to the north.

The duke well realised the rhreat posed to the Confederate centre, but all his available horse was engaged or too far distant to be of use. He therefore sent an aide to Eugene for help; and the trusting jnnior, despite being hard pressed by Marsin, despatched a force of twelve squadrons of cuirassiers from Figger's cavalry wing(12), It would seem that the units which were sent were the regiments of Prinz Maximillian Wilhelm von Braunsch-Luncburg weig Hannover and of Field Marshal Joseph August Lobkowitz, for these troops were regular Austrian cuirassiers. (The other units making up Filgger's command were drawn from the Imperial Cireles of Swabia, Wirtemburg and elsewhere and although, like most of the horse on borh sides, they wore armour, they were not designated as cuirassiers.)





Guidon of the Régiment Mestre de Camp General Dragons. White and blue, it is fringed and embroidered in gold.

#### Cuirassiers to the rescue

Though they may have looked like throwbacks to the Thirty Years' War, these armoured and helmetted horsemen knew their business; and the open flank of Tallard's horse presented an ideal The Imperialists ploughed into the French cavalry, and an enormous mêlée developed in which Danes, Austrians, Spaniards, French and Germans cur and stabbed at each other. The Allies were forced to give ground, and gradually the Confederate host pushed them back up the slope. With the area between Blenheim and Oberglau rhus cleared Marlborongh renewed his attack on the latter village, and his centre took undisputed possession of the west bank of the Nebel.

Whilst Tallard's squadrons tried to reorganise themselves in the debris of their camp behind the battle line, Churchill's and Orkney's battalions destroyed the left wing brigades of Robecq, d'Albaret and Baudeville and then turned their artention towards Blenheim village, leaving the centre once again in the hands of the Danish, Hannoverian and Hessian horse.

The last charge

Tallard could do nothing to stop the encirclement of the village, as Clerembault's panic had denuded his centre of infantry. There was only De la Vallière's reserve of horse, and the partially reformed but exhausted squadrons of the front line and centre. In a final effort to stem the tide of defear these units were again committed to the fray; the result, however, was inevitable. Buoyed up by the Anstrians' success, Marlborough's horse hurled back the French squadrons, driving them pell-mell into the Dannbe or away rowards

Hochstetr. So great was the press that Merode-Westerloo records that his horse was unable to put hoof to ground, and was swept along bodily in the crush.

Tallard's army dissolved into a mass of fingitives. He himself was captured by Hessian dragoons near the river and delivered prisoner ro Marlborough, to be joined later by the captives from Blenheim village. The entire plain towards Sondersheim was covered with troops streaming westwards, the French in an effort to escape, the Confederates slaughtering those they caught. It was probably in this phase that most of the cavalry standards were lost, either in fight or cast away along with the cumbersome ketrledriims and picked up later by the victors.

As with the infantry colours, there are few details of which trophies were captured by which Confederate unit. The Tower of London list indicates that one of the standards of Dii Roi-Cavalerie was taken by the Auspach-Smettau Dragoons, one belonging to St. Pouanges Cavalerie by the Régiment de Bothmer, and that Brigadier Romttam's Regiment took one from the Chevau-Legers de Berry, but for the rest we know nothing(13).

Marsin and the Elector, seeing the disorder on their southern flank, disengaged; keeping Engene's weaty troops at arm's length, they made an orderly retreat to-Dillingen. wards Confederates' fatigue and the potential threat posed by the large garrison in Blenlieim put a check on the fury of the pursuit, for at the time when the cavalry battle eeased the infantry were still slogging it out round the village. Marlborough's cavalry eleared the plain behind the battle line, and kept a watch on Marsin's retreat in case he should hook to the south and try to relieve Blenheim, but without infantry support there was little prospect of turning his withdrawal into a rout.

When all the fighting was over and it was possible to assess the extent of the day's work, it was clear that Tallard's army had been virtually obliterated: 30 battalions of infantry had been either wiped out or captured, and of his 40-odd cavalry squadrons only 27 were incorporated into Marshal Villeroi's army during the antiumn. All four dragoon regiments were captured, along with more than 50 pieces of artillery.

In its wider context, the campaign had seen off the immediate streategie threat to Vienna; but it had also ruined Bavaria, and for remainder of the war the Elector was to remain wholely dependent on the French, his homeland occupied by the Imperial Army and his Electress reduced to living within the bailliwick of Munich as a virtual prisoner. Not the least important of the battle's effects, however, was the cementing of the relationship between Marlborough and

Engene of Savoy - a partner- | REVIEWS ship which Louis XIV was to have eause to regret sorely in the years ahead.

#### Notes and Sources

References quoted by author/editor only appear in full in Part 1, 'MI'

(1) A Journal of Marlborough's Campaigns during the War of Spanish Succession 1704 II by J M Deane, Ed. D. Chandler, Suc. for Army Historical Research 1984, p.1.

(2) La Campagne de Tallard, Vol. 2, letters dated 29,6,04, 3,7,04 and

(3) Merode-Westerloo p. 168.

(4) Idem p. 158.

(5) See 2 above, letter of 29.6.04 and Spufforth's print.

(6) Pelet & Vanlt, p. 570-571.

(7) Histoire de la Cavalerie Française. Susane, Paris 1874.

(8) Mcrode-Westerloo p.171 says that Royal Etranger was at Blenheim, but in fact it was in Italy, Dauphin Etranger was with Marsin, and this must be the unit he intends.

(9) At this date, apair from horse furniture badges, the froops of the Gendarmeric neust have looked virtually identical as they did not adopt coloured carbine belts until 1730.

(10) Kane p.53 and The Blenheim Roll 1704 by C. Dahun, Lundon 1899.

(11) Sourches, Vol.9, p.61. (12) Order of Battle in Rantzenhofer, also Die Geschichte der KnK Wehrmacht by A. Wrede, 5 vols., Vienna 1898.

(13) Dene p.22 also gives some rather imprecise notes.

(14) Although always referred to as Giignan Cavalerie the regiment had in fact been the property of the Marquis de Flesche since 13 October

(15) There is some evidence from about 1720 and certainly from 1757 that dragoon guidous were much bigger than cavalry corners, in effect about twice the size. We do not know whether this difference applied in 1704.

I asserted incorrectly in Part 1 that each infantry company carried a standard. It appears that all hattalions carried three colours unly, and that only the first company of the first hattalion carried the white Drapeau Coloucl, all the remainder hearing colomed Ordonnance flags. See Les Drapeanx et Etendards du Roi, P. Charrie, Paris, 1989. In all cases the illustrations should be taken as having the colour poles on the left.

#### Acknowledgements

I would like to record my thanks for assistance and encouragement to D. Chandler, A. Bantock, J. Kooruz, P. Deller, Sir Walter Verco, and the staffs of the Royal Library, Windson, the British Library, the National Army Muscum, La Musée de l'Atmée and muscuins in Vienna, Ingolstadt and Brussels. My particular thanks to my brother, Peter Cormack, for the two figure paintings and for assistance with the cavalry standards.

Scots Armies of the 17th Century: (1) The Army of the Covenant 1639-51,' by Stnart Reid; Partizan Press, 26 Cliffsea Grove, Leigh-on-sea, Essex; 82pp; 14 b/w ill; p/bk, £4.95

Stuart Reid's Scots Armies was the first title unblished by Partizan Press, and its success gave birth to a large and growing series of bonklets. This second edition is more than the reissue of an old ritle in new (full colour) covers, as three finither volumes are due to appear covering Scots regiments and colours 1647-1651; the Royalist armies 1639-1646; and regulars, militia and volunteers 1660-1700. Shann Hart has provided 14 pages of line drawings as well as a colour cover illustration. The back cover shows a colour photograph of a modern reconstruction of a Scottish muskereer of the period.

The major expansion of the work has provided Mi Reid with an opportunity to uffer a totally new inologiaph on the Athiy of the Covenant. The first half gives an account of the taising, equipment and supply of the army, divided into chapters on the officer curps. infantity, cavalry and attillety. The second part comprises a gazcitect of the regiments which formed the army lictween 1642 and 1646. This is a corrected and updated version of the information provided by C.S. Terry in his introduction to the Scots Army Papers, published in 1917.

Discounting the idea that Scotland underwent a Civil War, Mr, Reid puts forward a convincing picture of the Army of the Covenant as a national army supported by a united rounity and opposed by rebels. He also demonstrates that the 'Highlander' played only a small part in what was an up-to-date force benefitting from the services of many officers who had gained experience of the latest tactics in Swedish service.

Unlike the first edition, which was brief, but gave a well-tounded and complete similarly of the subject, this book leaves one wanting more. With three more volumes to come this is no bad thing, and those who read the first edition will not be disappointed by the second.

Europe Against Napoleon: The Leipzig Campaign, 1813, from eyewitness accounts' by Antony Brett-James; reprint of 1970 edition by Ken Trotman Ltd., Unit 11, 135 Ditton Walk, Cambridge, CB5 8QD, 1987; 320pp, maps, illustrations; p/bk, £12.50

Aniony Bicti-lames wrote thice major works of Napolconie history in this style, the others being The Hundred Days and 1812. Each presents an account of the campaign in question through the writings of those who were actually present, and involved the widest possible search through contemporary sources, the majority of which were translatons into English for the first time. Europe Against Napoleon concerns the 1813 campaign, culminating with the chmactic 'Battle of the Nations' at Leipzig, which ended Napoleon's temporary recovery following the annihilation of the Grande Année in Russia in 1812. Due to the large mumber of nationalities involved (French, Russian, Austrian, Prussian, Swedish, Saxun and Bayarian) the editor's task was immense; but the result is a clear and most memorable account of these great events.

It is one of the most vivid collections, which depicts the actuality of Napulennic warfare in all its perspectives and its honors: 'Here I winnessed hinnan suffering and conditions as terrible as anyone would ever see on a hanlefield. The first bottle of thm I took out of the basket was immediately snatched from my hand by a deathly pale, hollow-eyed soldier. He drank too much and fell dead on the spot . . .

The real skill of the editor, however, is not simply in the selection of eye-witness passages, but in constructing from them a cohesive narrative of the 1813 campaign. Even those whose primary interest is in the British Army will find passages of interest, for among the Allied Forces at Leipzig was the Mounted Rocket Corps of the Royal Horse Artillery, whilse commander, Richard Bogue, was killed in the hattle.

Although the illustrations have not reproduced as well as those in the 1970 edition, at £12.50 for a large paperback this is a book which no Napoleonic cuthusiast should

Desert Warfare: the Chronicle of the Eastern Soudan Campaign' by Bennet Burleigh; 1988 reprint of 1884 edition by Ken Trotman Ltd, Unit 11, 135 Ditton Walk, Cambridge CB5 8QD; 320 pp., 11 maps; £15

The campaign of the title was the first of two fought in the Eastern Soudan by Gen. Graham against the uprising of Osman Digna in 1884 which threatened the port of Suakin on the Red Sea, the base for one of the two routes from Egypt to Khaitoum, then endangered by the Mahdisi revolt. Graham's all-British furce fought the battles of El Teb and Tamai which cleared Osman Digna away from Suakin; but failed to compell him to submit, so that, after the fall of Khartonin, a second expedition had to be mounted in 1885.

Bennet Buileigh was the war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with Graham in 1884, and thus this facsimile reprint provides a graphic and detailed cycwimess account of the two months' campaign, which is supplemented by the maps and diagrams of the original publication, together with all the official desparches and reports, which contain much useful information.

Ken Trorman's re-issue of what has become a very rare book will be of much value to all those interested in Victorian colonial campaigning and the First Sondan Wat in particular.

continued on page 46

# 'Streetfighters': The US Marines at Hue, Tet 1968 (2) Personal Equipment

Text and photographs by KEVIN LYLES

The first part of this serial article (see 'MI' No. 19, **1** p.38) briefly described the circumstances which took the men of the 2nd and 5th Marines to the streets of Hue in February 1968; and described and illustrated their field uniforms, headgear, accessories, foul weather gear, and body armour(1). This concluding article examines the Marine's personal equipment and his load of carried items.

#### LOAD-CARRYING **EQUIPMENT**

By early in 1968 the Marine rifleman's personal equipment, as issued by the Corps, was being supplemented by the increasing use of the superior LOAD BEARING EOUIP-MENT. All Marine Corps personal field kit is covered by the term '782 Gear' which is the number on the property form filled out when issued any equipment.

The issue 'Seven Eighty-Two Gear' in 1968 was the Corps' nnique M1941 system, used throughout World War II and Korea, with M1961 additions necessitated by the introduction of the 7.62mm M14 rifle. The fighting load consisted of the M1961 rifle helt; two M1910 aluminium canteens M1943 covers; four M1961 ammunition ponches; a jun-

During the battle for Hue men of Second Platoon, Foxtrot Co., 2/5 Marines take a cigarette break; the bullet-pocked wall testifies to the intensity of the street fighting. Varions details can be made out; the left centre man has the old 'duck hunter camouflage belieft cover; the tall Marine on the right carries the repirator in its leg hag, and a threepocket grenade ponch, and has his towel builded round his neck. (USMC)

(1) NB: Through a printer's error the two photographs on p.41, 'MI' No.19 depicting the M1955 Body Armor are printed reversed, left to right. We apologise to author and readers alike. Ed.

gle first-aid kit; and an M7 bayonet in its M8A1 scabbard. This 'belt kit' was hung from the M1941 belt snspenders. Taking the items

individually: the M1961 rifle helt was of the usual ribbed web construction, but unique in that it featured a series of large studs between the rows of eyelets. This was the female half of a snap fastener, the male half of which was located on the rear of the M1961 ammunition pouch. The pouches themselves held one M14 or M16 magazine apiece, and closed with a single snap fastener. They also featured a pair of eyelets on the bottom edge for the attachment of other items of equipment such as the grenade bag or bayonet. The M1910 canteens were the World War II aluminium type with black screw caps and separate aluminium cups. These were carried in M1943 covers, which hung from cyclets on the belt by M1910 wire hangers and closed with two 'lift-the-dot' fasteners on

The jungle first-aid kit was



an item originally issued to Marines and soldiers serving in the Pacific campaigns of World War II and which continued in service with the Corps alone, becoming something of a Marine trademark. The kit was issued in a sectioned pouch which hung from the belt by an M1910 hanger and closed with rwo snaps. According to the inventory the kit was made up of some 12 items. These included two field dressings (pressure bandages), adhesive plasters, water purification tablets, sodium chloride/ bicarbonate mixture treating burns, and an antisunburn lip salve. In practice the kit would not he so comprehensive, as items were used and not replaced. The jungle first-aid kit was usually worn centred on the rear of the belt.

The M16 rifle bayonet in its sheath could be worn hung from eyelets on the belt or by passing the belt through a loop on the web portion of the sheath. The M8A1 sheath was fitted with a leg tie cord, this was usually removed.

The M1941 belt suspenders were two separate straps which attached to the upper cyclets of the belt, helping to distribute the weight of the equipment thereon. Like all the other items of web equipment the suspenders were olive drab, though some khaki examples of World War Il date were still in use, A common field practice was to join the suspenders together where they crossed with a grenade ring.

One item often used in conjunction with the Marine Corps web equipment was the World War II grenade carrier, in two-and three-pocket versions, holding four and six fragmentation grenades respectively. This was particularly useful to Marines, as the M1941 system made no provision for the carrying of grenades. The grenades sat two to a ponch, secured with a full-length flap; a leg tie strap was fitted, but again, rarely used.

Also part of the 782 gear was the M1943 entrenching



tool. The 'E-Tool' was the World Wat II folding shovel type, carried in an OD web covet secured with a single 'lift-the-dot' fastener, and ptovided with an M1910 hanger for attaching to the

belt or pack.

Duting the street fighting in Hue the Matines employed a number of riot control agents, suich as the E-8 tear gas launcher, to dislodge especially well entrenched NVA troops; and the Marines themselves found it necessary to wear their M17 respirators. These were carried in their own bags, which were worn on the upper left thigh. The bag featured two adjustable straps terminating in dog-lead clips, the larger of the two passing around the waist and the smallet one around the leg to prevent the mask from bonneing while on the move.

Marines whose primary weapon did not take a bayonet carried the traditional Marine Cotps fighting knife made by 'K-Bar' of Olean, NY, and generally tefetted to by this name. Officially 'Knife, hunting 7in. w/sheath', the K-Bar was another World War II item that had become a Marine trademark. The knife itself was of a full tang construction, the blade being parketised steel and the handle made from six com-

pressed leather washers. By 1968 the K-Bar was issued in a dark brown leather sheath, though older misset brown versions were still common. Some original World War II examples had the Corps' globe and anchor design embossed into the sheath.

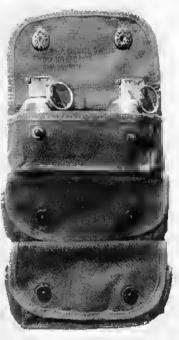
Company officers wore much the same personal equipment as enlisted men in order to appear as inconspicuous as possible to the enemy. Though many junior officers carried rifles, most would be armed with a Colt M1911A1 .45in, automatic pistol in a black leathet M1916(M2) holster, Additionally a lensatic compass was carried in a ponch of a pocket, often tied to the belt with an 'idiot cord' made from a bootlace of parachute suspension line. Maps, notebooks, radio code sheets and other tactical book-making material were carried in the various pockets of the jungle utility uniform. The .45 pistol was also issued to RTOs (Radio Telephone Operatots) and Marines not armed with a rifle. M60 machine gunners adopted their own peculiar method of weating the .45, with the sheath of the K-Bat wedged between holster and belt. Ammunition for the pistol was cartied in a pouch that held two seven-round clips.

'Acquired items'

Throughout the war the Atmy used the M1956 INDI-VIDUAL LOAD CARRY-ING EQUIPMENT. This was also designed with the M14 rifle in mind, but was easily adapted to suit the M16 which was on general issue by 1968. The Marines, in time-honoured fashion. began to beg, botrow and steal items of M1956 equipment from Atmy or ARVN troops. Probably the most popular item was the set of M1956 suspenders, which were of a far supetion design to the M194I, taking the form of an H-harness. All four ends of the harness clipped to the belt and could be adjusted to best suit the individual. The yoke was padded across the shoulders for comfort, and featured a web hanger on each shoulder for attaching first aid/compass pouches, knives, smoke grenades, etc.

The M1956 universal pouch was also very popular, holding as it did four M16 magazines apiece. Since the pouch was designed to hold the larger M14 magazines a field dressing was often placed in the bottom to taise the M16 magazine up. The pouch was secured by a quick-release tab rathet than a snap, and attached to the belt

Three-pocket grenade carrier, here with two M26 fragmentation grenades in the upper pocket.



by the M1956 slide-lock keeper system wheteby the pouch rides high on the belt, keeping movement to a minimum. A greatly appreciated design feature of the universal pouch was the snap-closed strap on each side by which two grenades could be earried externally. The universal pouch was additionally secured by a strap that clipped to the D-ting on the shoulder harness.

Also popular with Marines



#### Left:

Hravily laden rifleman carrying his personal equipment lashed to a Winhl War II packboard. An M1941 haversack, barely visible, is strapped to the board first, and all the other items are attached to this in one way or another. A poucho liner is folded beweath the pack flap and an M72 LAAW is necked above it. The poucho itself is rolled and secured to the top of the haversack by the bedrall strap. An M1943 E-tool or its carrier is hung from the haversack in the prescribed manner. The Marine's rain jacker is rolled beneath a 7.62 mm ammunition can, which probably contains personal tiems. The adays worth of C-ration cans hang from the pack stuffed into boot socks. His belt kin is made up of M1956 items, with an M18 calonard sumke gurnade attached to the right hand universal pouch. Now how the length of the packboard prevents the carrying of equipment on the rear of the rifle beh.

#### Above:

Above:
The M1941 haversack worn as a light marching pack', the poncho typically folded under the pack flap. Beh kit consists of M1961 rifle belt and ammunition pouches, M1956 conteens in M1910 covers, and a jungle first-aid kit. The case for the M16 rifle's hipod and cleaning kit is also worn on the left.

was the M1956 one quart canteen and cover; by 1968 a lot of Marines were being issued with these as supplies of the M1910 canteen began to dry up. The canteen itself was constructed entirely of olive drab polyethylene, which was found to be more robust than aluminium. The fibre/ felt lined cover used the slidelock keeper system to attach to the belr and closed with two snap fasteners on the flaps. The M1910 canteen cup could also be used with this canteen.

The M16 bipod was issued in a web carrying case and was occasionally worn on the belt kit. The case also featured a smaller zipped pouch for the rifle cleaning kit, collapsible cleaning rod, bore brushes, etc.

#### PACKS

The Marine Corps' issue field pack was the M1941 haversack, unchanged since World War II. The haversack was actually only one part of the unique Marine Corps pack system which included the M1941 suspenders and knapsack. These items could be worn in several configurations, from the 'light marching pack', which was the haversack alone, to rhe 'field transport pack', which was the haversack coupled to the knapsack and stowed

ket roll. In Vietnam the haversack was used almost exclusively as a light marching pack.

Unlike most packs which have a built-in top flap, the haversack was simply an open-top bag which folded over on itself and was secured by two straps; thus the size of the bag could be altered to suit the conrents. The haversack was carried by two simple shoulder straps which buckled to the horrom of the bag and could not be adjusted when worn. The bag was provided with a groinmetted flap on the top surface and a buckled strap at the base to secure the M1943 E-tool in its carrier. Another grommetted equipment hanger was provided for attaching other items such as the bayonet, jungle machette, etc. The M1941 haversack was not generally highly regarded, as its capacity was restricted. Typical contents would include a change of underwear, sleeping shirr, poucho liner, and some personal items. Room might be found for a few C-ration cans, though these would more than likely be carried externally in boot socks. Bulkier items, such as the poncho itself or a shelter half, would also be carried externally.

The shortcomings of the haversack led some Marines rucksacks, and even captured NVA packs were pressed into service. The Corps also used the World War II fibre packboard, originally ro transport bulky items such as radios but also used by some riflemen to carry personal equipment. This was simply an ODpainted plywood frame, padded on one side and carried by two adjustable shoulder straps, some versions having a quick-release buckle on the left strap. Equipment was lashed to the hoard using utility straps, string or boot laces in any configuration required. Typically a rifleman would secure his haversack to the packboard and add other items above and helow. The packboard was also used extensively by heavy weapons platoons to transport disassembled mortar components or ammunition.

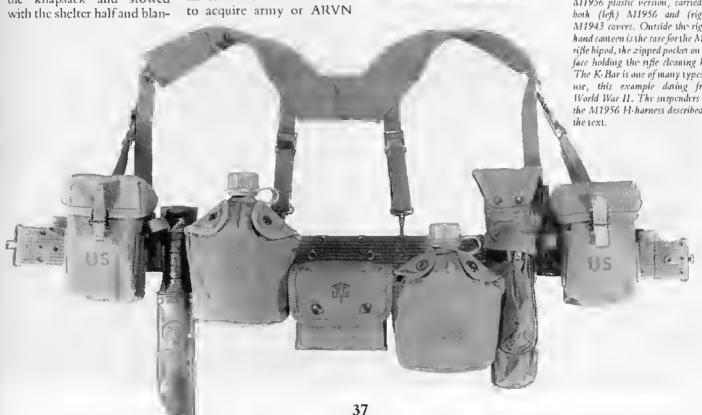
#### AMMUNITION, RADIOS, RATIONS

The Marine rifleman in Vietnam had learned the value of firepower and the need to carry as much small arms ammunition as possible. This self-sufficiency stood rhe Marines in good stead in Hue, when normal channels of supply broke down due to the fragmented nature of the fighting. It was not uncommon for small units to find themselves ent off and having to survive and fight with the rations and ammunition that they carried on them. The Marines rapidly devised street-fighting techniques hased on lessons learned during World War II and Korea: typically, a fire team would rush a building under a curtain of automatic weapons' fire. The Colt M16A1 automatic rifle, which had enjoyed a mixed reputation with the Marines, came inro its own on the streets of Hue. where its fully automatic capability proved an invaluable asset. The Marines continued page 40

> Left: The M17 respirator in its leg-bag.

TYPICAL MARINE BELT

KIT: a representative mixture of USMC and US Army items. On the M1961 beh are two M1956 universal pouches and a jungle first aid kit. The canteens are the M1956 plastic version, carried in both (left) M1956 and (right) M1943 covers. Outside the righthand canteen is the case for the M16 rifle hipod, the zipped pocket on the face holding the rifle cleaning kit. The K-Bar is one of many types in use, this example dating from World War H. The suspenders are the M1956 H-harness described in the text.



C

M60 machine gmmer. OD T-shirt aml late-pattern wility transers are gorn beneath the M 1955 Body Armor. The transers are ralled to the ealiers to improve circulation; the thigh puckets are typically stuffed with rations, etc.; the jungle boots are morn half-laced for comfort, mish a single identity disc attached to the right boot bees. The OD towel is worn as a sweat seorf. Personal kit is carried in an M 1941 haversack, and the A117 respirator is carried in the regulation manner in its bag on the left thigh. As a machine gimner he is issued with an M1911A1 .45 cal, automatic pistol, carried in an M1916(M2) black leather holster on an M 1961 rifle helt; typically, his K-Bar fighting knife is wedged hehind the Inditer, Ammunition for the M60 is carried in two handoliers '+i.e. the slung cotton bags holding beheil ammunition still in its issue cortons and hase 100-round belts are draped around his chest. A belt is corried loaded into the feed tray and urapped around the receiver. A plassic bottle of weapons oil and a toothbrosh for eleaning the gun are stack into his belief band.

#### D

SHELTER (left to right): the leaf-pastern shrher half, the World Win H Mainer Carps shrher half, the early-version poncho, and the poncho liner. The sectional tempole, tent pegs and gny line were issued but schlam used.

#### Ε

AMMUNITION: (Left) 100-rd, belt of 7.62nm disintegrating link, loaded one-in-fire tracer, it its special eardboard box/bandulier. (Creure) MT9 handolirs with one of the plastic 'cop' retainers, and a drill round. (Right) M16 rifle bandulier with (from 10p) 20 x 5.56mm rounds in original packing eard, 10-rd, stripper clip, loaded magazine, and -exterior right foreground—the stripper rlip guide tool used to speed the loading of magazines.

#### F

C-RATIONS. The contents of a single how of C-rations. (Left) Main meal and B-2 unit cans; (right) accessory pack and contents. The plastic spron was included in the bax; the cigarettes and hear take mere not. (Rear) The two types of control need throughout the mar; the M1910 aluminium at stanless stort (left) and the M1956 plantic (right); the cantrol cup was common to both.

#### G

M1941 Marine Corps haversack and typical contents: (left) pair of skiewy shorts, in the OD towel often used as a sweat scorf; (tight) 'sheeping shirt', kept they in park by day and changed into at night; (front) pair of woodlen enshing-soled boot sacks,









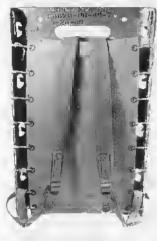


F

Marines of Hotel Co., 2/5 Marines haul 3.5iii. rocket rounds to the rooftops of the University of Hiw, 3 Fehruary 1968. A packhoant leans against the wall to the left. (USMC)

## Below:

Packboard, used mainly for transporting mottar and rocket rounds, but also by riflemen when the capacity of the haversack was insufficient.





understood that it would be weight of firepower that would count in the house-tohouse fighting, and the individual Marine found himself catrying an unusual amount of ammunition. The 5.56mm ammunition for the M16 was issued in ten-round stripper clips packed into cotton handoliers. Most Marines reloaded the rounds into magazines, which were then carried in the seven-pocket bandoliers sling over the shoulders, around the waist or draped from the pack. Magazines were usually loaded with 19 rounds as the full 20 were found to put strain on the spring. Added to the magazines carried in the bandoliets would be many more carried in the ponches of the belt kit and in utility pockets and packs. Some Marines taped two magazines end to end to aid tapid reloading, thus effectively creating a 40-round magazine; most carried a 'teady' magazine in the pocket of the body armour.

The 7.62mm ammunition for the M60 machine gun was issued in 100-round linked belts, originally packed into cardhoard boxes in metal ammunition cans. In the field

these cardboard boxes were carried in their own cotton 'bandoliers' slung over the shoulders. The most common way of carrying M60 link was simply to drape the belts around the torso, though this exposed the ammunition to dirt and corrosion. The metal amminition cans were sometimes used by riflemen to secure personal items, as they had a water-tight seal and were therefore handy for storing dry socks, letter writing material, etc.

Ammunition for crewserved weapons such as mortars and recoilless rifles was distributed around the squad to spread the load. These larger rounds would generally be carried in packs or lashed to packhoards.

Another lesson the Marines soon learned was never to enter a building without first lobbing several grenades through a window. The grenade was to play a major rôle in the close-quarter fighting, and had to be carried in large numbers by the grunts. The standard grenade throughout the war was the 'Grenade hand fragmentation M26', which contained numerous serrated steel rings contained within a thin metal body; when deto-

nated these rings would break up into fragments, causing casualties within a ten-yard radius. As well as the M18 coloured smoke signalling grenade (see helow) the Marines might also carry M15 white phosphorous grenades. The phosphorous filler hurus with an intense white smoke which acts as a screen, as wellas causing severe burns if coming into contact with skin. All three types of grenade were carried in a number of ways: either hung by the spoons from any convenient prottiberance on the equipment, or in packs or pockets where they were less likely to be lost or accidentally detonated. Empty M17 respirator bags were used to carry amminition and grenades, as were the bags for demolition charges and Claymore mines. The latter was a simple cotton duck bag sectioned to take the mine itself as well as its firing device.

The M79 Grenade Launcher was a weapon developed during the Vietnam War; resembling a short large-bore shotgim, it bridged the gap between the hand grenade and the shorterrange mortars. It fired a selection of 40mm projectiles, which were carried in cotton

bandoliers each holding six rounds in two triple plastic cups; the two ends of the bandolier strap could be tied around the torso or to the pack. Grenade vests, as used in Army units, were not commonly seen in the Marine Corps, though some homemade vests were worn. Grenadiers would carry as many rounds as possible in pockets or in Claymore/demo bags.

The M72 LAAW (Light Assault Anti-Tank Weapon) also proved invaluable in Hue, and was employed with devastating effect against NVA static positions. The 66mm one-shot weapon weighted approximately 5lb, and was carried by its own sling, either draped around the torso or secured to a pack.

# Communications

Like the US Army, the Marine Corps' primary manpacked radio in 1968 was the AN/PRC-25 short-range FM radio. This set weighed about 26th, and was carried on its own packboard. Accessories, such as spare batteries and the pouch for the long range antenna, could be attached to straps on the frame. Additionally, most RTOs hung personal equipment such as canteens, ponchos, etc. from the frame.

It was usually the RTOs' job to throw M18 coloured smoke grenades to identify enemy/friendly positions, and these would be carried in profusion on the radio harness. The M18s were available in yellow, green, red and violet, the relevant colour being painted on the neck of the grenade as well as being stencilled onto the body. The M18 was activated by the same pin and lever mechanism common to all US grenades.

# Rations

Apart from the occasional hot meal delivered to the field, the Marine riflemen existed almost exclusively on a diet of the infamous 'Meal Combat Individual' or C-rations (A- and B-rations were those meals served in base area mess halls or brought into the field in 'vat cans'). C-rations

were issued 12 to a box at the rate of three meals a day - a total of 1,100 calories per meal if everything was consumed. When issued his 25lb. case, the Marine would break open all the boxes and discard those items he did not like or could not trade. The remaining cans and packets were stashed away as conveniently as possible in pockets or pack. Typically, a meal would consist of the main meal (e.g. a can of pork and beans, or spaghetti and meatballs, etc.; a B2 unit (crackers, candy, cheese, etc.); and an accessory pack containing toilet paper, matches, p-38 can opener, and the makings of a hot drink. A white plastic spoon was also included in each individual box. Cigarettes were issued in packs of four, and were popular for trading purposes.

C-rations, called 'C-Rats', were usually eaten cold as neither time nor interest allowed for extensive preparation. Water for coffee was first treated with a Halizone tablet to kill any existing bacteria, and heated on a 'stove' made from punching air holes in an empty can. Heat was provided by 'heat tabs', solid trioxane bars wrapped in foil which produced enough heat to boil one ration cup of water; a pinch of C4 explosive was sometimes substituted. Another source of heat was to light a mixture of insect repellant and Cration peanut butter. Efforts to improve the C-ration diet were seen in the use of hot Tabasco and Worcestershire sauces, spices and peppers. Most of the main meals were



appropriately renamed by the disenchanted Marines; but any canned fruit was universally considered to be worth its weight in gold. Generally the whole meal was caten from the cans with the plastic spoon; mess kits and knife/fork/spoon sets were issued, but seldom used in the field.

# EXISTENCE GEAR

The Marines employed several items that can be categorised under the general description of 'sleeping gear'. These included the poncho and liner, and four different types of shelter half.

The poncho was a rectangle of OD waterproof material that could either be worn as a cape or used to construct field sleeping quarters, either as a ground sheet or snapped to another poncho to form a basic shelter. Older versions were of a heavier rubbcrised fabric, while a light-weight poncho developed in 1966 and made of a nylon-based fabric was only half the weight of its predecessor.

Both patterns measured 91 x 66in., and incorporated a hood which was designed to be worn over the steel helmet. The poncho was issued with a light-weight quick drying liner, which was a similarly sized rectangle of quilted nylon without the head hole or hood. The liner was printed with a four-colour camouflage pattern, and was used in lien of a blanket, In the field the poncho and liner formed the Marine's sleeping gear; he would wrap the liner tightly around himself for warmth, and cither stake out the poncho as a shelter or simply lay it over himself and his kit.

An alternative to the poncho was the tent shelter half, a design dating from World War II and used purely to construct a shelter. The shelter half was also of a water repellant fabric, somewhat heavier than even the

# Below left:

41

Three ways of attaching equipment to the M1961 rifle beh: M1956 system (left); M1970 system (centre): and rear of an M1961 annuantien ponch, showing the stud which corresponds to those on the beh.

Jungle first aid kit and full table of contents, including two field dressings, band aids, water purification tablets, and lip salve.

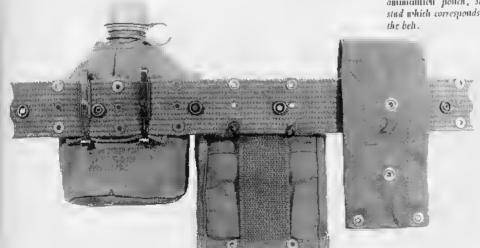
older pattern ponchos. A series of buttons and eyelets enabled two to be compled to make a simple two man 'hooch'; a three-part tent pole, five pegs and a guy line were issued with each shelter half. The most common patterns were the World War II olive drab and Marine Corps camouflage types. A third pattern introduced in the early 1960s was printed with leaf pattern camouflage identical to the helmet cover, though this was not used as extensively as the earlier types. Finally, a poeumatic rubber air mattress was issued as part of the sleeping gear, though seldom used in the field by experienced Marines as the additional comfort it offered was not felt to be worth the extra weight, coupled with the effort of inflating it.

# Acknowledgements:

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the following in the preparation of these articles: Major C. D. Melson, USMC; Master Sgt. T. P. Schweider, USMC; Lee Russell; Brian Stewart; Bob Norman; Will Fowler, and Dick Windrow. The author would be interested in corresponding with any Vietnam veterans, Army or Marine Corps, who may be able to offer advice in the preparation of future articles. Letters should be addressed to the author by name and sent to the Editorial address listed on the Contents page of this magazine,

# Below;

The carrying bag for the M18 Claymore mine, frequently employed as a general-purpose 'tore bag' for ammunition, grenades, etc.





# **Modelling the Cape Frontier Wars**

# BILL HORAN

While it is not 'MI' policy to publish articles on military modelling techniques - which are covered in other magazines devoted to the hobby we intend to continue featuring, in occasional articles, interesting and attractive work by the leaders, both professional and amateur, of the modelling world. Over the past two years the name of Bill Horan has become as well known in Europe as it already is in America, thanks to a series of superb models and dioramas which have borne away prestigious prizes on both sides of the Atlantic. Since publication of this issue coincides with the Folkestone Euromilitaire show, where Bill is almost certain to win fresh laurels, we take this opportunity to invite him to describe a recent series of models with a British historical theme.









В

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See overleaf for descriptive captions.

This photograph shows subject (II) to the actual size of this group of models, in fully sculpted/converted form just prior to priming. A variety of materials are used, including two types of putty, plastic, sheet lead, 'stock' cast metal head and weapon, and tesin shoes,







the period nring between 1835 and 1878. British and colonial forces were engaged in a series of major campaigns, known as 'Kaffir' or Frontier Wars, against various Xhosa tribes on the north-eastern frontier of the Cape Culony in what is today the Republic of South Africa. These conflicts generally arose from clashes between colonists and native tribes over farming and grazing land. Fought primarily in broken, densely wooded terrain, the many clashes were short, confused and bloody.

The Xhosa tribes rarely fought in the open, preferring to ambush the many patrols sent into the bush to flush them out. For the British soldier, used to fighting (at least at the beginning of this period) in rigid formation under the careful orchestra-

Culonial Valunteer of 1877: sculpted, primed, and painted. The unthreak of this campaign drew many vulnateers from the local piguidation into Golonial units, typically mounted infantry. Each had its men uniform; this example is based on a communicary photograph. Should hat and campa gaiters are draw, the tunic pale khaki with off-white trim und white theorous, the transers dark grey cordinay with a red well.

Captions to colour photographs overleaf: The figures illustrated in this article are from a set of 22 depicting the dress worn in the Sixth (1835), Seventh (1846-47), Eighth (1850-53) and Ninth (1877-78) Capte Finnities in 'Kaffit' Wars. The group as a whole wan a Gold Aledal and Best of Show at the Los Angeles SCAMMS Show in March 1989.

(A) Private, 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment, 1835. This soldier wears the typical empaign uniform of the Sixth Frontier Was. Note the coatee with shoulder onaments and tails semoved, and the regimental pattern lace; the British Army changed to all-white lace the following year.

(B) Private, 91st Highlanders, 1846. Based on contempotary discriptions, and on one of Piene Tunier's illustrations in The British Army on Campaign 1816-1902: (1) 1816-53 by Michael Banhap (Osprey Menal-Arms 193). During 'The War uf the Axe' this regiment more coatres with all lace removed. Typical of fronties campaigning are the blanket/greateout pack, and the forage cap — in this case the hummle bounct with added peak.

(C) Trooper, Cape Mounted Rifles, 1846. The CMR were among the most effeative fighting troops available to the British in the Cape. Fighting primarily as mounted infantry, this mixed-sace carps relied livarily on the double-barrelled cashine. This coloured trooper wears the green undress jacket, and the tan/yellow leather trousers known as 'erackets'.

(D) Private, 74th High-landers, 1851. The 74th adapted a different campaigning uniform of great interest. The smock-fuck, issued to soldiers on board traop ships to protect their uniforms, was dyed with minuosa bark, and reinforced at shoulders and enffs with leather. This loose and councient garment, combined with the tartan trems and the untanned leather left, ponch and shoes, provided an elementary form of canonthing years before the official introduction of khaki elothing.

(E) Private, 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment, 1852. The dress of this all compaigner is taken from a materiachur illustration by Lt. Foorles, Royal Engineers, based on his ryenrimuss absentations. Note the conce with shoulder usings transport, and the condition of the waisthelt punch and trossbelt punch — an imusual autition (This figure is entired for Evanuillarie 1989.)

(F) Private, 43rd (Monmonthshire) Light Infantry, 1853. This was one of the few units to ching to the regulation crossboths, as indicated in Fusign Robinson's sketch of Col. Eyie's higadeat jets during the Eighth War. As a Light Infantry regiment the 43rd had given forage caps.

(G) & (H) Sergeant, 90th Light Infantry, 1878. This soldier's dress is typical of that of NGOs and men thring the Ninth Wat. The seatlet tunie has plain and inffs for the 90th, and no colling for the helmet is stained with the ar bark; and the Vallse pattern equipment is worn. He carries the Mantini Henry tifle, with a sergeant's sword-hayonet.

tion of his officers, this type of warfare was a new and often harrowing experience. Ultimate British success in these campaigns was largely due to the willingness of officers operating in the field to modify their tactics to suit the terrain. Entire regiments were retrained in the more dispersed formations then in use by light infantry. The dress of the British suldier was also radically modified by the various regimental commanding officers as a means of making the soldier more comfortable and consequently more effective.

Throughout each campaign many officers, NCOs and observers kept journals, and numerous sketches, paintings and narrative descrintions survive. It is not the intent of this article to review each of the sources available. most of which are well documented in Michael Bartharp's excellent The British Army on Campaign 1816-1902: Volume 1, 1816-1853 (Osprey Men-at-Arms No. 193). However, in order to place each figure in context, a brief review of general uniform modifications made during the period is necessary.

British regiments The engaged in the campaigns up to 1853 typically wore either their undress 'shell' jackets or the dress coatee when on active service on the frontier, although the coatee was often modified by removing the shoulder ornaments, tails, and - in at least one instance - the lace. Headgear usually consisted of the regimental forage cap fitted with a locally acquired untanned leather peak; only Other Ranks serving in India were officially allowed peaks. In many cases, all ranks substituted lucally purchased slouch hats, often referred to as 'wideawake' hats, or even woollen nightcaps. Shakos were not worn during bush fighting. The regulation trousers during this period were Oxford mixture (nearly black), with a red welt on each outer seam, for winter, and white linen for similier. On active service trousers soon wore out, and were replaced by any-



thing available; corduroy, leather, or other locally obtainable cloth tronsers serving as more durable substitutions. Regulation hoots were almost universally replaced by the ringged hide velitischoen typically worn by the colonists. Officers tended to dress in civilian clothing, with little to distinguish them from the similarly clad colonial valunteers.

The cartridge box and bayonet belts were almost always dispensed with, and a leather waistbelt with a sliding bayonet frog was worn instead. Attached to this belt was a lightweight hidecovered panch, which could be positioned in whatever way was most convenient to the wearer, the front of the belt being the most popular location. Knapsacks were also rarely worn; instead the soldiers rolled up their necessaries in their blanket and, together with a folded greatcoat, secured it by the detached knapsack straps. A mess kit in an oilskin cover was fastened to the straps in the regulation position.

The dress worn during the Ninth Frontier War was vir-

tually identical to that worn a year later during the Zulu War, and has been well documented. Clathing deteriorated rapidly, giving the troops a very tattered and patched appearance. 'Wideawake' hats were occasionally worn off duty; and a rawhide sheath was attached round the fare-grip of the Martini Henry rifle to prevent the firer's hand from being burned when the barrel overheated during rapid firing.

Creating and painting the figures

Each figure was virtually sculpted from scratch. Preeast upper/lower torsos and head were 'pinned' together with paper clip wire and

Sergiant, Royal Sappers and Miners, 1853: this 54mm model from Bill Horan's Frontier Wars group won a Gold Mirdal at Euromilitaire 1988, and is typical of the lively and imaginative animation which lifts his figures above others which may display comparable technical skills. The dress of the RS&M closely followed that of the infantry regiments engaged in the Eighth War. He wears a rid shell jacket with blue fueings, a nightap, and white linentronsers, and is armed with the RS&M earbine with socket sword bayonet.

Private, Ist Rifle Brigade, 1847, based on the observations of Sir William Cope. The Rifle Brigade stubbornly maintained a more 'regimental' appearance than most units. However, their chothing was soon in talters, and many nore either barefoot or, as shown here, in sandals. The men also suffered from the African sun in their peakless forage caps.

glued. Arms and legs were formed by inserting the same wire into drilled holes in the torso. Each limb was then hent at the knees and elbows until the desired pose was achieved. The shoes were then slipped onto each leg at the proper angle. The legs, arms and neck were then solidified with a thin application of epoxy putty. Clothing and equipment were added layerhy-layer from DURO cpoxy putty, the figure being speeddried in the oven at a low temperature after each step to liasten the process.

The only parts that were unt built from scratch were the faces (beneath the heards . . .) which were from Roger Saunders' outstanding Hornet Miniatures line; and the rifles, which were built and cast by sculptor/toymaker Bill Merklein.

After the figure was completely built it was primed with a brushed-on coat of Floquil grey metal primer, and painted with Humbrol enamel paints. All in all, each figure took between 25 and 30 hours' work. That's a lot of huff blankets, slouch hats, and funny little furry pouches, believe me...

The Frontier Wars have long been overshadowed by the better-known Zulu War, and, sadly, have received remarkably little attention from historians. The campaigns themselves are filled with fascinating characters and small engagements, all of which helped to make the creation of these figures a very satisfying experience. Perhaps the very obscurity of the campaigns is what makes them such an intriguing subject.



'The Bullet Catchers' by Tony Geraghty; Grafton Books; 416 pp., 39 illus.; index, biblio; £14.95

This is not strictly a military subject; but coldiers and ex-soldiers figure at important points in this wide-ranging enrove of 'Burlyguarde and the Winld of Cluer Protection', which is enriched by access to some expection most jumnalicis' reach – as we have come to expect from Tony Geraghty's hunks.

It is an enormously diverse subject, and arrangement must have presented the author with norreprollement than in his previous studies of urilizate other capanications. The text is divided broadly into the areas of royal protection, protection of diplomate, and assassins of various categories.

Apart from many accounts of assassinating and kirhap arietipps, successful or otherwise, Mr. Geraghty offers nurch thoughtful material on the techniques and lunitations of 'gnarding bodire' in the violent world of the lare 20th century; on the relationships herwern gnard and gnarded; and on the implications of turkry's terrorist therat for civil liberrice generally. His historical material is full of interest, prompting nostal-gia for more impocent days.

The book is rich in arrechote, and gives the reader the agreeable sensation of being allowed to see 'frehind the currain' – a restament to Mr. Geraghty's professional skill ac well actor his contrets. It dispels a mourber of myths, particularly on the subject of 'who done what; and readers will have no excuse for swallneving in future the tabloid purse's otherssive attribution of all clarrectine duties to the SAS. The section on the protection of the British Ruyal Family is absolutely liair-raising, and made this reviewer positively rugry.

While trying to pin down in words the exact quality of Tony Geraghty's work, it suddenly occured to the reviewer that the enumon factor is that Geraghty takes on subjects about which it is farally easy to write allow bunks — and then writes a good brunk.

MCW

'The British Soldfer in the 20th Century' series, Wessex Military Publishing, 1A High St., Hatherleigh, Devoir, EX20 3JH; all 24pp p/hk, 4pp col. illus., b/w illus. throughout; from I July, all titles £4.25. No.7 'Personal Equipment 1903-37'. The usual format for this inexpensive series in large-page booklets, with many interesting photos of a wide earliery of perumal equiparcirts worn in peace and war. The culirir plates, to Mike Chappell's usual high trandaril, are crammed with derails, as well as eery artractive figures with full uniform and insignia.

Regimental Special, 'The Welch Regiment'. The first of what promise to be interesting one-off titles showing 'tribal items', prepared with the en-operation of the regiment and including many grind photos and come frict-rate colour artwork in men of the unit from pir-WWI to poxt-WWII. The text covers the unit from the heginning of the century to its amalgamation in 1969. Both these titles are recommended as good value for money.

MCW

Osprey Men-at-Auns and Elite series; MAA all 48pp, 8pp col. illus., approx. 40 b/w illus., £4.95 ea.; Elite all 64pp, 12pp cul. illus., approx. 50 b/w illus., £5.95 ea.; available in case of difficulty direct from George Philip Services, Freepost, Littlehampton, W. Sussex BN17 5BR (pluc 15% P&P) Publiched May:

Elite 23 'Tire Saururai' hy Anthony J Bryant, plates Angus MeBride. The authur is an American acadeirric cylro cyonks in Tukyu, and hic casy andrority in this field shows rlearly in the text. A concise, readalthe history of Japanese wars and rebellions herween 940 and 1600 ic alternated with long, detailed chapters on the development of arminur, wrapinis, etc. This is a subject which the melewer has always avoided; but this short, well-planned text is genuitely accessible. The black and white illustrations, which include many clear photocof surrerying annumry, are first class. One murs mir irf superlatives when fared by Mr. McBride's colour platec; much are hicronical comes, full of annouphere without frhirring the incuenlons detail of the incredibly complex armours and costumes. This are of paintings untet have been evry taxing even for a nran of Mr. McBride's experience, and thry are a triumph. Highly recommended.

Elite 24 'The Old Contemptibles' by Michael Barthorp, plates Pierre Tririer. This is enbittled, significantly, 'The British Expeditionary Force, its meating and exploits, 1902-1914': readers clronibly take trote that it is, in effect, a direct continuation of Mr. Barthorp's four MAA titles on the British Army of the Victorian period. The text is a little genr, explaining with great clar-

ity the reforms of all kinds which follirwed the South African War, and describing how the army thuc created fared tylicii tent to France in 1914. The second half of the text is culicened with well-chocen, brief deceriptions of specific actions which drive home the lesson that the BEF was perhaps the finest aimy Britain has ever sent overseas. It also brings and up thou against the price the BEF paid: by the end of 1914 the average number of survicors from the 1,000-man battalions originally sent to the Continent in August was one officer and 30 mm. The illustrations are well chosen; a photo of the RSM of Isi Grenadiers is particularly striking. The plates include many examples of the army's last universal issue of full diese uniforms as well ac warring khaki; they are well celected, through we cannot say that all of them are among Mr. Turner's best work in this regies. Necentheless, highly recommended ac a mindel of correicion.

Published July: MAA 210 'The Venetian Empire 1200-1670' by David Nicolle, plates Christopher Rothero. Given the Serene Republic's long involvencent in the castern Meditrirannan, it is predictable that Dr. Nicrille chruthl have chricen this subjeer for another of hie masterly shou stridies of the merting of European and Islamic styles of armini and tactire. A durre frictorical section is fullowed by the neual detailed chapters oir types of troops, amornio, weapons, fortifications, and in this case, the maritime especte as well. The black-and-whites are particularly striking, and include some fascinating contemporary paintings full of relevant detail. The endourful variety of Venetizir and Venetiair-subject truope is reflected in the plates, ilmigh it muci be said that they are not comparable arrictically with the wink of Airgus McBride or Richard Horrk in previous books by Dr. Nirolle.

MAA 2II 'Napoleon's Overseas Army' by Renè Cleartrand, plates Francis Back. A Napoleonic movelty is mousnal three days; but thic ic a genuine find. The subject is the part player! by France's niveleas empire in the Americas, the Garilfbean, Africa, the East Indire and elements.

where in the wars of the Republic and lat Empire. The illustrations are largely devoird to local corps, and are full of interest. The bloody story is Haiti is the largest single section, but there are many other novelties, from New Otleans to Surinam, Mr. Back's plates are careful and well-composed, Recommended.

MAA 212 'Queen Victoria's Enemies (1): Southern Africa' by lan-Knight, plates Richard Scollins. The lirst of what we are told will be from titles paralleling Mr. Bandrorp's from volumes on the British Army in the senie period, and greatly to be welcomed; far toir often in the past the urtice aimies faced by the Widow's troope have been treated as a fareless, dooned mass whose only function was to fill in the edges of heroic paintings. Mr. Knight, wellknow as a Zrilii expert, cliniws the breadth of his restrict in highly trailable studies of the other tribed encountered in the southern part of the continent: Xhosa, Basothir, Peili, Tswaira, Hliibi, Ndhele, Mashona and Briefe . . . Some of these grimps clearly nutclassed their British opponents buth in fielderrft and in iliplimiarie skills, and deserve our respect. The illustrations include many interesting early photoe; and Mr. Scolling plates are lively and full of atmrephere. We are told that the friture rirles in thic mini-serves will error muth-east and muth-weet Africa, India, and SE Asia and Anstralacia: a first to look forward to. Recognition ded.

MAA 213 'German Military Police Units 1939-45' hy Gordon Williamson, plates Ron Volctad. The police units of the four main arryires are all enecicil, the text heing mainly devoted to their organication and insignia. The plates are to Mi. Volctail's neual high standard, rnil full of variety, given the with chronological and geographical scope. The front-line tasks of mary of these muite allow reconstruction of many courbet uniforms, ranging from the SS-Polizei formations of 1940, in paratroop MPs and Frld+ jäger flying rulmmirs in 1944-45. A good, workmanlike Meir-ar-Anns, on a neglected area. Recommended.

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Apart from the upun titles, Osprey have also sent us ropirs of two of a number of older, out-of-print identer-Arms books which readers may be glad to find available once again: 'Wirlic's Army' by Rubin May, and 'The Mexican-American War 1846–48' by Philip Kanhen, both illustrated by G.A. Embletin, and re-issued as nos.48 and 56 respectively in the MAA series.

# THE BOOK PAGE — ALBION SCOTT'S GUIDE TO THE LATEST & BEST MILITARY LITERATURE

Donn Buadars

Yet another fine selection of new books thet will delight and antertain. We anoth something like 100 and military missing selection of envirolliners explain books EACH MONTA, as this is just as entail pas of ost etock. Our new Summer 1985 Update in now mody; to this minit-cathogus and secare bod all the books on this page and a fot, for most. While with as SACHAC to out Bashdord eddiners for your booky depty madis d.

Bussell Hedler

### GENERAL MILITARY

GENERAL MILITARY

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# Gustavus Adolphus

RICHARD BRZEZINSKI Painting by Richard Hook

At about noon on 6 November 1632, at Lützen in Germany, King Gustavus II Adolphus of Sweden, one of history's great captains, was killed while leading a cavalry charge. Fortunately, much of Gustavus's costume worn on that day still exists. Not only does it show the blood and bulletholes of his death wounds; but it is a rare early example of battle dress.

Gustavus was such an extraordinary figure, and had such a far-reaching influence on political and military affairs, that it would really be impossible to do his career

Justice in such a limited space. Instead we concentrate here on the Lützen relies. Some readers may have been lucky enough to see several other of Gustavus's costumes, together with royal treasures from Sweden's period of greatness, in the recent exhibitions in Washington, Minneapolis and London.

Gustavus was not quite 17 years old when he succeeded his father to the Swedish throne in 1611 as Gustav II Adolf. He found Sweden in a dire economic condition and at war with Russia and Denmark. Within ten years he had transformed the fortunes of Sweden so completely that he was able to embark on a

string of conquests around the Baltic coast; and finally, in 1630, to land on the shores of north Germany as champion. of the Protestant cause in the Thirty Years' War. His victory over the Catholic Germans at Breitenfeld in 1631 must rank as one of the most decisive battles of history, so much so that many contemporaries thought it only a matter of time before he would control Vienna and proclaim himself the German Emperor. His untimely death at Lützen at the head of the Småland cavalry has been put down to a freakish latemorning mist. This combined with the usual battlefield smoke to obscure his already poor eyesight, and gave a false impression of the enemy's strength.

# Dress at Lützen

Gustavus's dress at Lützen has been studied in depth in R. Cederström's vast tome Gustav Adolf vid Lützen (Stockholm, 1944), a fascinating book which unfortunately is not available in translation. There are only a few holes in his study, which have been partly filled by more recent work (see notes).

ing as thorough as it was in the Thirty Years' War, that any of Gustavus's apparel actually survived the battle at all. '(The Imperialists) stripped him first of all," relates an English account in The Swedish Intelligencer, 'every man being greedy to get some part of his spoils 1. . some got his spurs, one of which the buckle was broken off it; a common soldier got his sword, another his ring . . .; his buffcoat, his hat and other parts of his clothes, all were now pillaged from him.' Indeed, hardly anything remained on Gustavus's body when it was discovered after a search later in the day, 'rifled and halfnaked, and so disfigured with blood and dirt that he could hardly be known.' Gustavus's horse did, apparently, find its way back to the Swedish lines with its equipment intact.

The re-assembly and survival of his clothing to the present day is partly due to Gustavus himself. After two serious wounds during the 1627 Polish campaign he had decreed that his bloodstained garments should be preserved for posterity; and, clearly in line with these wishes, the Lützen equipment received the same treatment. In fact, the very foundation of the Royal Armoury museum in Stockholm can be traced to his decree.

The famous Litzen buff-coat only came into the Stockholm collection more recently. In a letter dated 24 November 1632, the Imperialist General Piccolominal wrote: I recovered his buff-coat grabbed by one of my soldiers'. Piccolomini, in turn, dutifully offered the buffcoat to the German Emperor Ferdinand II. Over the following centuries many



Coustaines's horse 'Streets', now on exhibition at the Royal Armoury (Livrostkammateri) in Stock-holm. The horse was purchased at Ething in Poissh Royal Prossio. The sharply curved neck is typical of fine 17th century (especially Eastern) European horses, though is incommon today. (Photo: Livrostkammarch).

eyewitnesses and even a painting record that it was exhibited in the Vienna Arsenal. It took World War I to finally bring the buff-coat back to Sweden: in 1920 the Austrian Government returned it as a token of gratitude to the Swedish Red Cross.

The battle damage to the buffcoat fully matches up with the surviving blood and

Gustavus's sword, pistols, and the bullet-holed buffcoat worn at Lützen in 1632. (Photo: Livrusikammaren).

holes of the shirts preserved in Stockholm, and is further corroborated by contemporary accounts of Gustaviis's death, Gustavus's first and crucial wound was a pistol ball in the back of the left elbnw. This must have made him lose control of his horse, and obviously caused him agony. No longer able to protect himself, he then took a shot in the back and a sword thrust through the chest, both shown by entry and exit holes in the buffcoat. Looters later finished him off with a pistol shot in the temple.

Richard Hook's colour reconstruction on the back cover shows Gustavus at Lützen shortly before his death. It is based largely on surviving items in the Swedish Royal Armoury. Other items (sword belt, tronsers, falling neck band, and tall, soft leather boots) are restored from Gustavus's more reliable portraits. Some items are conspicuously absent; he has no sash, the mark of an officer, since it is still not entirely clear if he actually wore one in battle, and he is known to have been mistaken occasionally for someone of no consequence. He also has no metal neck gorget, almost standard wear for Swedish officers: Gustavus is unlikely to bave worn one because of his earlier neck wound

# Shirts

There is no doubt that the three shirts recovered from Gustavus's body are original, though these are now in a fairly sorry state as souvenirhimters have cut away large sections, especially around the wounds. The three shirts are more or less identical, and are made of fine linen decorated with a narrow lace border around the wrists and collar and along the sleeves. A separate 'falling hand' collar must have been worn, Historians have speculated that Gustavus wore three shirts at mice either to take the weight off his neck wound, to give extra protection, or to take the chill out of the November morning. Interestingly, though, a picture of his body lying in state also shows him wearing three shirts at once.

# Boot-hose

A pair of 'Lützen' boot-hose are studied in detail by Cederström. They reach over the knee, and have a heavily embroidered neck which if worn upwards would reach the top of the thigh. Since Gustavus's boots trousers went astray during the battle, it is hard to believe that such an ornate pair of boot-hose would have been any less tempting to looters. More probably a similar but plainer pair was worn at Lützen.

# Hat

The hat was such an essential sign of a gentleman's status that it seldom parted company with his head even indnors; and Gustavus, for instance, was particularly galled by the loss in a battle in Poland in 1629 of a hat which ended up in the hands of the Imperialist commander. In 1631, during the German campaign, he quipped offbandedly to a German abbot that the only reason he had invaded Germany was to demand his hat back.



Gustavus's Lützen hat was reported to have found its way to the Imperialist General Wallenstein; and it may have ended up at the Vienna Arsenal, where an 1817 watercolour shows a hat with the requisite damage around the temple area exhibited over the Lützen buffcoat. Unfortunately, the whereabouts of this hat today are unknown.

A beaver hat worn by Gustavus earlier in 1632 has survived<sup>(1)</sup>, but its bright red lining is probably too showy for battlefield wear. Instead we show a less extravagant example, from a portrait,

# Sword

Several contemporaries state that Gustavus's sword was, in fact, picked up by the enemy on the battlefield. One sword has always been associated with the Lützen equipment, however; either it must somehow have been dripped. by Gustavus and hidden from the eyes of loaters, or it is another battle sword belonging to Gustavus. As we might expect, the sword is not particularly decorative or expensive. It is generally thought to have been made in Germany in about 1625-1630, almost certainly in the famous sword-making town of Solingen. The blade, hearing the mark 'MARSON', is attributed to a workshop, rather than to any particular master, (2)

# Horse and saddlery

'Streiff', Gustavus's mount at Liitzen, was named after a German mercenary cavalry colonel, Johan Streiff von Lauenstein, who in 1631 procured it for the king for 1,000 Imperial dollars (riksdaler). The horse died early in 1633, probably from wounds received at Lützen; its hide, mane, tail and hooves accompanied the king's body to Stockhalm, where they were reassembled on a wooden frame and put on exhibition<sup>(3)</sup>. The 'Lützen' bridle, saddle and equipment were a New Year's gift from Gustavns's wife Maria Eleanora during a field visit in 1629/30. They are richly covered with velvet and gold embroidery.



# Pistols

A pair of wheellock pistols were carried at the front of the saddle in black leather holsters with flaps decorated in the same style as the saddlery. They must have remained holstered throughout the battle. They carry the maker's mark 'HB' with a man's head, and were made in the Netherlands c. 1620—a good example of the well-documented flow of quality arms from the Netherlands to Sweden in this period.

# Buffcoat

By 1632 the hiffcoat, because of its comfort compared with metal armour, was already in favour, though it was probably too expensive for most soldiers to afford. Gustavus in particular had relied entirely on a buff for protection since 1627, when he took the infamous musket ball in the neck; it was never removed.

and made it too painful for him to wear metal armour again.

Gustavus's huffcoat is made of elk hide; it is thickest at the skirts (6-8mm), and thinnest on the sleeves (2-4mm). Near the waist are traces of loops that once secured the sword belt; and on the inside of the skirts are eight fastenings for attaching the trousers. The buffcoat is lined with linen, stiffened in places with canvas, and then covered with olive-green silk. This silk lining survives only in parts as it was a favourite target of sonvenirhunters. One of these colleciors, an ADC to Napoleon's Marshal Joachim Murat, was only recently identified by a piece of this green silk plus an explanatory note that had been passed down in his family (4).

Other items that proved

One of the last and probably one of the closest likenesses of Gustainis—a coloured sketch signed 'LS 1632', usually attributed to the Nuremberger Lorentz Strauch, now at Madenhausen.

irresistable to sonvenirhunters were the huttons. This is a particular shame, since button-np buffcoats are little recorded so early in the 17th century — surviving examples usually have laceup or metal-clasped fronts. It is quite likely that the buttonup front was a special modification for Gustavus because his old neck wound impaired the use of his right hand.

Gustavus's buffcoat is also musual in that it is one of the carliest examples with buff sleeves. These are still rare in 1630s portraits, but do become popular later: compare, e.g., the buffcoats of Popham's Harquebasiers at Littlecate House, made prohably in the 1650s. Cederström, in fact, sees sleeved buffcoats as an English phenomenon, based on the few, mostly English partraits that show them. More likely, though, is that Commental officers regarded the sleeved buffcoat as too plain, and preferred to be partrayed in coats. with heavily ornamented cloth sleeves. Gustavus is known to have gone out of his way in battle to look like any ordinary soldier, but his portraits, too, show cloth sleeves.

Interestingly, though, it is fairly certain that the Litzen buffenat was made from Scandinavian elk hide by an Englishman. In October 1630 his accounts mention a payment to 'the English buff-coat-maker for the delivery of His Majesty's buffcoat.'

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# Notes

(1) Artic Danielsson, 'Gustav II Adolfs hate', Livrustkanimaren 16:5 (1983)

(2) Heribert Scitz, 'Gustavus Adolphus's sword and the fatal shots', Livrustkammaren 16:1 (1982)

(3) Arne Danielsson, 'Streiff, En häst till Hans Kungl. Majestäts behov', Livrustkammaten 12 s.215-217 (1970)
(4) Åke Meyerson, 'Souvenir från Lützenkyllred', Livrustkammaren 12:12 (1972)

The standard biography in English remains: Michael Roberts, Gustavus Adolphus . . ., 2 vols. (Edinburgh, 1958).

